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HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL 1897



MORETON FARM SEEDS

CATALOGUE

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FARM SEEDS.
SEED POTATOES.

DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM - MONROE CO. N.Y.

Special Attention

is called to the following articles, of which we make SPECIALTIES, and are able to offer at MOST FAVORABLE TERMS:

SEED POTATOES.

New Early and Late varieties that yield 300 bushels and more per acre.

Prices low. See pages 21-22.

IMPROVED FARM SEEDS.

Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn. The Most Prolific, Earliest and Best corn for the north. See page 23.

Baxter's New Prolific Barley. An improved 6-rowed barley. See page 23.

CABBAGE SEED.

Of our own growing from carefully selected heads. See pages 7-8.

ONION SEED.

Our Yellow Globe Danvers is Perfection. See page 13.

ONION SETS.

We grow large quantities and can furnish very fine sets at Lowest prices. See page 13.

FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate, Muriate of Potash, at Lowest Prices.

\$10 per ton saved by mixing fertilizers at home. See page 40.

TURKEYS.

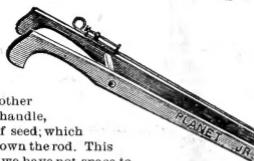
Wild Turkeys crossed with Bronze. Very Hardy and Vigorous. See third page of cover.

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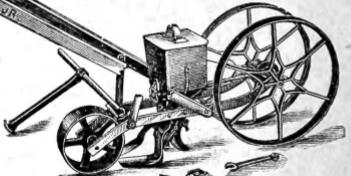
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NEW "PLANET JR." Hill Dropping Garden Seed Drill.

THIS is the best and most complete Drill we have ever used. It not only drops seed in hills at any desired distance apart, but it sows all kinds of seeds in rows with remarkable evenness, having a *force feed* that sows the last few seeds as evenly as when the hopper is full. Another great improvement is a rod attached to the handle, which, when pulled up, shuts off the flow of seed, which can be started again instantly by pressing down the rod. This Drill has many other improvements which we have not space to describe. Manufacturer's price, \$12.00; our price, with all improvements, **\$9.00. This Drill with fertilizer attachment, \$13.50.**



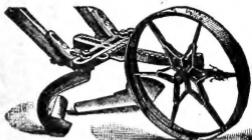
Will Drop Seeds in Hills or Continuous Rows.



COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, AND PLOW.

An excellent Drill, and after you have finished sowing, the machine is easily converted into a hand cultivator. It is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth, and a garden plow. As a

rake it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting and also for delicate after-cultivation of the crop, and for covering the seeds, etc. As a hoe it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. Retail price, \$12.00. Our price, boxed, including all attachments, **\$9.00.**



SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

This is an excellent tool for weeding onions, carrots and all crops of this kind. It is so cheap that no one can afford to be without it. Price, \$3.00.

SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—Kills Insects on Plants.
For killing aphides or lice on Roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. The Sulphur also prevents mildew and keeps the plants healthy. It is very easily applied by dissolving in water and sprinkling on the plants. It is sure death to insects of all kinds and never injures the plants. The Soap comes in cakes which, when dissolved, make three gallons of wash each. This soap is also very effective for killing fleas on dogs. The animal should be washed, using this soap instead of ordinary soap. Full directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. Price, postpaid, 25c. per cake, 3 cakes 60c.

ORDER SHEET.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.,
MORETON FARM, N. Y.

Name

Please do not write in above space:

Post Office,

Do not Make all Post-Office Money
Orders payable to Joseph Harris Co.,
at Moreton Farm, N. Y.Express or Freight Office, (If different)
(from P. O.)

Amount of Order, \$

County, State,

Discount, \$

How to be Sent, (State on this line whether wanted)
(by Mail, Express or Freight)

Amount Enclosed, \$

Date, 1897.

Should any Seeds ordered below be lost or injured in transportation, or should any Seeds prove untrue to name, or inferior in quality, we will refill the order to that extent without extra charge; but it is hereby mutually agreed that no claim for damages shall be made exceeding the price paid for the Seeds.

Please state whether Seeds, Plants, etc., are to be sent by mail, express or freight, and **DO NOT ORDER AT WHOLESALE RATES WHEN YOU WISH THEM SENT BY MAIL.**

Quantity.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	
		Dollars.	Cts.

Quantity.

ARTICLES.

PRICE.

Amount Brought Forward,

Be sure to give your Name and Address, and write your name distinctly.

HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1897

AND CATALOGUE OF

MORETON FARM SEEDS AND PLANTS

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

S. M. HARRIS, Manager.



Postoffice Address, MORETON FARM, MONROE CO., N. Y.
Telegrams Should be Sent to COLD WATER, N. Y.

ABOUT OUR BUSINESS.

This is the 18th edition of our Rural Annual and Catalogue of Moreton Farm Seeds.

Before we issued our first catalogue in 1879 we had been raising such seeds as Cabbage, Mangels, Carrots, Potatoes and other field seeds for some years, and had established some fine strains and new varieties of these seeds. We have ever since continued to raise seeds on a larger scale.

We have, as far as we know, the largest Seed Farm owned by any seedsmen in this country doing a retail business.

Our farm embraces 250 acres of choice land near Rochester, N. Y. In 1880 we built a seed house on the farm and have since then conducted our business there. Our business increased so much that in 1889 a Postoffice was established on the farm under the name of "Moreton Farm."

We are on the main line of the New York Central Railroad, and letters addressed to "Moreton Farm" reach us two or three hours sooner than they would if we were in a city where the mail would have to be sorted and delivered. A letter mailed in New York City at 8 p. m. reaches us at 8.30 the next morning, and a letter mailed at Chicago before midnight, reaches us at 5.45 p. m. the next day.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

All orders, as far as possible, are filled and despatched *on the day they are received*. It sometimes happens that orders to be shipped by freight or express are delayed a day or two, but are always gotten off promptly when weather permits.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

All freight shipments are made from Rochester, where we have the following railroads:

New York Central,	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg,
Erie,	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg,
Lehigh Valley	Western New York & Penna.,
West Shore.	

And the following express companies:

American, National, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co.

This gives us the best possible shipping facilities and lowest rates to all points.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

We make a special point of raising *Seed Potatoes* of the newest and best varieties; *Cabbage*, of which we select the finest heads from which to raise seed; *Celery*, *Tomatoes* and other vegetables of which we have produced some very fine strains. We also raise *Pure Bred Pekin Ducks* and *Bronze Turkeys*.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

The advantages to be obtained from buying seeds, plants, potatoes, etc., direct from the grower, instead of from city seedsmen, are many and obvious. Take potatoes, for instance; most seedsmen have their stock of seed potatoes delivered to them in the fall and store them in warehouses where they are exposed to considerable light and air and, consequently, shrink and sprout long before they can be shipped to the purchaser and planted. This shrinking and sprouting is, as we all know, very injurious to the seed.

On the other hand, where potatoes are kept on the farm and stored in root cellars and pits, they remain in perfect condition until time to plant in the spring.

PRICES.

Another advantage in buying direct from the grower is that you obtain *lower prices*. While we always make our prices as low as possible, we cannot and will not attempt to compete with a class of dealers who sell old, mixed, and carelessly-grown seeds at low prices. If we wished to deal in such stock we could compete in prices; but we do not. It actually costs us two or three times as much to raise some of our selected strains of cabbage, tomatoes, etc., as it would to buy ordinary seed; but our seed is worth ten times as much to any grower. Take onion seed, for instance. It is obvious that we cannot sell seed raised from selected bulbs, throwing out all that are not of perfect shape or color, at as low a price as seed raised from any onion that will throw up a seed-stalk, regardless of its quality. All seed that will grow is not good, by any means; but, of course, the seed must grow to be any good.

THE POTATO CROP OF 1896.

Although the acreage planted to potatoes was nearly as large as in 1895 the yield was much below the phenomenal production of that year. The season was in most sections apparently very favorable to the crop, but owing to blight, which was very prevalent, the yield was greatly reduced.

The importance of selecting varieties that resist the blight, and also of using seed from unaffected vines, could plainly be seen in our trial field. Some of the older varieties, such as White Star, Hebron, Burbank, etc., were badly affected, while such new varieties as Carman No. 1 and No. 3, Money Maker, Dutton's Seedling, Early Harvest, etc., were practically free from both blight and scab. We think there is a close connection between these two diseases. We noticed that where there was the most blight there was the most scab also.

While the yield in this county was not much over half that of last year, our crops of the newer varieties turned out fully as large and in some cases larger crops than in 1895.

We give below some of the yields under ordinary field culture on our farm the past season:

EARLY VARIETIES—Early Harvest (white).....	236 bu. per acre
Early May (pink).....	255 bu. per acre
Hebron (blighted).....	115 bu. per acre

LATE VARIETIES—Dutton's Seedling (average).....	305 bu. per acre
Washington (new).....	325 bu. per acre
Carman No. 1.....	290 bu. per acre
Great Divide.....	285 bu. per acre
Common Varieties.....	125 to 150 bu. per acre

It must be remembered that these yields were on a large acreage and not on small plots, where most of the large yields we see reported in the papers and catalogues are made.

IN THE WEST.

Mr. Henry Field, of Page County, Iowa, reports the following yields:

Carman No. 3 (14 rows).....	425 bu. per acre
Carman No. 1 (16 rows).....	38 bu. per acre
Rural New Yorker No. 2.....	325 bu. per acre
Great Divide.....	240 bu. per acre
Salzer's Hundredfold.....	160 bu. per acre

Mr. Field says: "As to quality, Carman No. 1 stands first, with No. 3 a close second."

NEW VARIETIES.

Although many of the so-called novelties that are introduced every year are inferior to older varieties, and some, even, perfectly worthless, nevertheless there are a few that are really valuable. In order to determine which are of value and which are not, we try all the varieties in our **Trial Grounds**, and, if we find one superior in any way to the varieties we already have, we offer it to our customers; but we do not offer any varieties just because they are new, and on which we might make a larger profit.

ALL SEEDS TESTED.

Many seeds that are sold—especially those placed on sale in country stores—are so old or poor that they will not grow. There is no excuse for a seedsmen who sends out such seeds. It is, however, often done through carelessness rather than with intention to defraud. But such carelessness brings serious losses upon the planter of the seeds. In order to be **absolutely sure** that the seeds we offer will grow, every lot of seed, whether it be our own growing or imported—is **TESTED**, to show just what per cent. will grow. Any seeds that do not make a satisfactory showing are thrown away. We **know**, therefore, that all the seeds that we send out **will grow**.

WE GUARANTEE

That our seeds will **grow**, and are pure and true to name, in so far as should any prove otherwise, we will return the money paid for same or replace with good seed. Our seeds are all thoroughly tested before being sent out, so that we know that they will grow.

WHAT WE OFFER.

Seeds sent prepaid by mail or express, without cost to the purchaser. We pay postage and express charges on all seeds ordered at prices quoted in the body of this Catalogue. For prices of seeds in larger quantities to be sent by freight or express not prepaid, see wholesale price list, page 20.

DISCOUNTS ON LARGER ORDERS.—On any order for seeds amounting to \$2.00 or more, we will allow a **DISCOUNT OF NO PER CENT.** This does not, however, include orders for Potatoes by the barrel, Field and Grass Seeds, Implements, and Fertilizers. **As our prices are as low as any, this discount is a direct saving in cash.**

To **anyone** who will get a friend or neighbor to join with him in ordering for seed we will allow **no per cent. discount** on the whole order.

A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is nothing on a farm or on country and suburban places that will give more satisfaction than a good vegetable garden planted with the best varieties in the proper quantities.

Farmers with every opportunity for having a large, useful garden, as a rule have the smallest and poorest gardens to be found anywhere. We know of farmers who have hundred acres of land and large families, who plant only 10 or 12 acres, many times, a few hills of sweet corn and a dozen tomato plants, and that is all!

Let everyone plan to have a good, large garden this year and enjoy the fruits thereof, instead of living on pork and potatoes.

For an ordinary family a garden should contain about the following and will require the quantities of seed named:

Peas—First sowing 100 feet of row—1 quart First and Best or Alaska. Second sowing 300 feet of row—1 quart Nott's Excelsior or Little Gem; 1 quart Heroine or Horsford's Market Garden; 2 quarts Juno or Champion of England.

Lettuce—30 feet of row—1 packet each Iceberg and Deacon.

Radish—20 feet of row—1 packet each Scarlet Globe Short Top, White Box and Charter.

Beets—50 feet of row—1 ounce Eclipse.

Early Potatoes—About 1,000 feet of row—1 bushel Early Harvest or Early May.

Parsnips—100 to 150 feet of row—1 ounce Guernsey Half Long.

It will pay you to get your neighbors to send for seeds with you. If the seeds are heavy they can be sent by freight at a very small cost, and we will do up each order separately, with the name of the person for whom it is intended marked on the package, and send the whole, securely packed, to the person sending the order; or, if the seeds are to be sent by mail, we will send each order direct to the person ordering the seeds without any further trouble to the person getting up the club.

Special Offer for Seeds in Packets.—Anyone sending us an order for seeds in **packets** amounting to \$1.00, may select 25 cts. worth of seeds in packets **extra**; or, if the order amounts to \$2.00, 50 cts. worth extra, or 25 cts. worth of seeds extra for each \$1.00 sent. **Please notice** that this offer is made on condition that the order is for seeds ordered in **PACKETS**. If you order packets to the amount of \$1.00 you may select **PACKETS** to the amount of 25 cts. in addition. Seeds ordered by the ounce, pint, quart or pound must not be included, either to make up the dollar's worth of seeds or the extra 25 cents' worth.

HOW TO ORDER.

1st. *Please Use the Order Sheet* that will be found attached to this Catalogue.

2d. *Fill in your Name, Postoffice, County and State*, and if you wish any of the order sent by express or freight, give your nearest express office or railroad depot.

3d. *How to Send Money.*—The money must in all cases accompany the order. We will assume all the risks of the money reaching us if it is sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express money order, draft on New York, or in a registered letter, to the amount of \$10.00, or to the amount of \$1.00 in an ordinary letter. **Fractions** of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

P. O. Money Orders should be made payable at **Moreton Farm, N. Y.** (Not New York City.)

4th. *Seeds Sent by Express C. O. D.*—If one-third the amount of the order is sent we will forward the seeds by express and collect the balance on delivery. We cannot send anything by **freight** C. O. D. except by making sight drafts, which involves a good deal of trouble both to ourselves and the purchaser.

5th. *When Seeds are Ordered, by Freight*, and there are a few seeds that you want early for a hot-bed, you had better order the seeds for the hot-bed by mail. The postage is very little.

Salsify—100 to 150 feet of row—2 ounces Mammoth Sandwich Island.

Onions—100 feet of row—1 ounce Yellow Globe Danvers, or better still, 2 quart onions.

Beets—100 feet of row—1 pint Valentine Wax (earliest); 1 pint Crystal Wax (latest); 20 hills (2/3 pint) Scotia Late Poole; 150 feet of row—1 quart Burpee's Bush Lima, or 50 hills (1 quart) King of Garden Lima.

Sweet Corn—50 hills Shaker's Early; 50 hills Country Gentleman or Evergreen; 50 hills Hickox Improved; 1/2 pint each kind.

Cucumbers—3 hills—1 packet each Siberian, Paris Pickling and Japanese Climbing

Musk Melons—30 to 50 hills—1 packet Grand Rapids, 1 ounce Miller's Cream, 1 packet Melrose.

Squash—10 hills—1 packet Giant Crookneck; 10 hills—1 packet Prolific Marrow; 20 hills—1 ounce Hubbard or Maribelle.

Tomato—10 to 15 plants—1 packet Early Minnesota; 15 to 20 plants—Potato or Improved.

Cabbage—22 plants—1 packet Early Jersey Wakefield or Etampes; 50 plants—Harr's Short Stem.

Cauliflower—50 plants—1 packet Erfurt Earliest Dwarf or Snowball.

Carrots—The early carrots seed should be sown in April, and the later in May, and the plants set out as soon as large enough. Sow the cauliflower seed the latter part of May or first of June.

BOOKS.

How to Make the Garden Pay.	By T. GREINER.	A complete book on Gardening, from making a hot-bed to harvesting the crops—written by a practical man.	2 00	
Terry's A B C of Potato Culture.	This book thoroughly treats the subject of successful and profitable potato-growing, and is well worth studying.	40		
Kalamazoo Celery.	Its cultivation and secret of success.	20		
Cauliflowers and how to grow them.	How Crops Grow.	By Prof. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON.	Everyone who really wishes to know the fundamental principles of plant growth, how they obtain food from the soil and air, etc., should read and study this book. No one can properly understand fertilizing and cultivating of plants unless he knows the facts contained in this book.	20
Young Plants.	Interesting and valuable to all amateurs who grow plants in the house or garden.	2 00		
Duck Farming in the South.	An excellent work on Market Gardening in the South for the Northern Markets.	40		
Crops on Squashed Peas.	1 50			
Book-Keeping for Farmers.	Gives a practical and easy method of keeping accounts on the farm.	30		
			25	

Moreton Farm Vegetable Seeds for 1897.

On the following pages will be found a complete list of Moreton Farm Vegetable Seeds, arranged in alphabetical order, with descriptions and prices.

NEW VARIETIES. We do not give a separate list of "Novelties," but have included all the newest and best varieties which we have found worthy of introduction, under their proper heads.

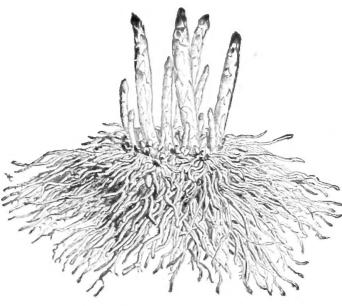
SEEDS DELIVERED TO PURCHASER WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. When seeds are ordered at the prices quoted in the following list, we deliver the seeds by mail or express prepaid, without extra cost to the purchaser. **IN COMPARING OUR PRICES** with those of other seedsmen who make an additional charge for postage, this fact should not be overlooked.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who use seeds in large quantities, will do us a favor by sending us their list of wants for a special estimate. We can often make a considerable reduction on some varieties of which we chance to have a surplus.

For prices of seeds in larger quantities see Wholesale Price List on page 20.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS.—Anyone sending us \$1.00 for seeds in packets only, may select in addition seeds in PACKETS to the amount of 25 cents more, thus getting \$1.25 worth of seed for \$1.00. If \$2.00 is sent for seeds in packets, \$2.50 worth may be ordered. If \$3.00 is sent, \$3.75, and so on, 25 cents worth additional for each \$1.00 sent. Please notice that this offer is for seeds ordered in packets only, and does not apply to those ordered by the ounce, quarter pound or pound.

ASPARAGUS.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

CULTURE—The best way is to buy the roots from those who grow them on a large scale; but if it is desired to raise them from seed, sow the seed early in the spring in rows 2½ inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Keep free from weeds. The following spring transplant the roots to the permanent bed. The soil should be prepared as for potatoes, and given a good dressing of manure or fertilizer. Mark out in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and place the roots 1½ inches apart in the rows. The roots should be spread out horizontally and placed deep enough in the soil so that when the earth is replaced the crown of the roots will be 3 inches under the surface. If two-year-old roots are used, the bed will produce good asparagus the next year after planting.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Columbian Mammoth White—A new variety, the shoots of which are naturally white, which makes it very desirable for market, where it brings the highest prices. Lb. \$1.00, ¼ lb. 20c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

Conover's Colossal—Lb. 35c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Palmetto—Large and vigorous. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

We have long made a specialty of asparagus roots, growing them on a very large scale. We can furnish first-class roots at the following low prices:

Palmetto—There are a dozen so-called varieties of asparagus, but we have never been able to see any real difference between them. The Michigan Experiment Station has tried all the varieties offered for a number of years, and reports that there is no apparent difference between them, with the exception of Palmetto, which appears to be larger and more vigorous than the others.

PRICE—1-year-old roots, postpaid, per doz. 20c., per 100 \$1.00.
2-year-old roots, postpaid, per doz. 30c., per 100 \$1.50.
1-year-old roots, by express or freight, per 100 75c., per 1,000 \$4.00.
2-year-old roots, by express or freight, per 100 85c., per 1,000 \$5.50.

Conover's Colossal—Price the same as above.

BEANS.

CULTURE—The Early Dwarf varieties can be planted as soon as the ground is warm and danger of frost is over. In this latitude we do not plant until the middle of May, and where the beans are grown on a large scale as a field crop it is not best to plant before the first of June. Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the beans 1 inch apart in the rows.

NEW VALENTINE WAX.

THE EARLIEST WAX BEAN.

We have grown this new Wax Bean for two years, and are convinced that it is not only the *earliest* variety but that it is superior to the older varieties in many other particulars. The pods are long, nearly round, thick, and of a deep, clear yellow. It is as nearly "rust proof" as any Wax Bean we have ever grown, being very little affected when others were nearly ruined. Being a direct descendant of the well-known Valentine bean it has the remarkable prolificness of that variety, which makes it the most profitable variety for market or canning. In quality it is *first class*, being much superior to the Golden Wax. The dry beans are light red, like the Valentine. We advise everyone to plant this bean, either for home use or market. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.



NEW VALENTINE WAX BEAN

BEANS—Continued.

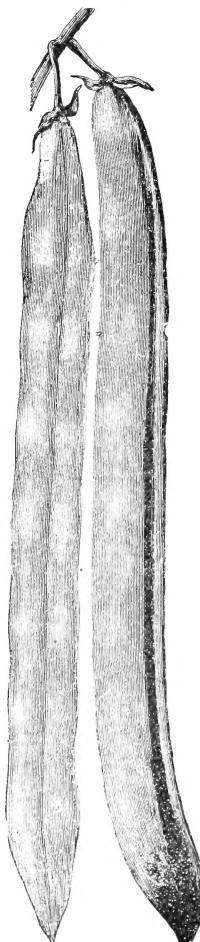
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

This is one of the very best Wax Beans. The pods are long, straight and handsome, and bright yellow from the very beginning. The vines are very vigorous and productive, and free from rust. Earlier than Golden Wax or Black Wax and most other varieties. We highly recommend this bean for either family use or market. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

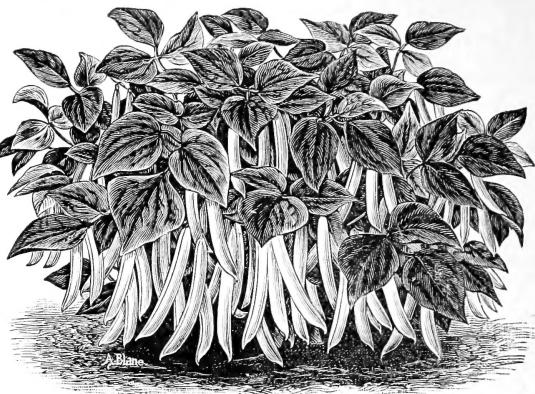
NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-PODDED BEAN.

This is certainly a very valuable new Green-podded Snap Bean. In our trial grounds it proved to be the *earliest* green bean, with long, round, solid pods that were *perfectly stringless*

and of fine quality. We think this will supersede all other green-podded bush beans now in cultivation, as it is superior in all points. Qt. 50c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.



THE SCOTIA BEAN.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

CLEVELAND'S IMPROVED VALENTINE BEAN.

This is a great improvement on the old Valentine, being not only of better quality and more productive but a week or ten days earlier. The pods are perfectly round, thick-fleshed, solid, and nearly stringless, and are of the finest quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF DWARF BEANS.

CRYSTAL WAX—The best quality of any Wax Bean. Pods round, solid, and nearly transparent. Cooks tender, and of delicious flavor. Qt. 50c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Wax—One of the best market varieties. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Black-Eyed Wax—One of the very earliest and best. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Black Wax—The old "Butter Bean;" quality the very best. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—Used largely for canning and pickling. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early Mohawk—Green pods. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE FIELD BEAN.

Boston Small Pea Bean—Very productive. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Boston Marrow—Beans large; cook dry and mealy. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Marrow Pea, or White Navy—The earliest White Bean. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

POLE BEANS.

Golden Flagelot Wax—Very prolific; pods long, golden yellow, and of finest quality. Will bear until frost. Qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural—Used largely for succotash. Qt. 55c., pt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Scarlet Runner—Makes beautiful screens 10 to 12 feet high, with abundance of scarlet blossoms. Pods excellent for the table. Qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 5c.

THE SCOTIA BEAN.

The Finest-Flavored, Tenderest and Most Delicious Snap Bean. Do Not Fail to Try It.

We want everyone who appreciate a really good "snap" bean to try the **Scotia**. We know of no bean that equals it in *tenderness* and *fine flavor*. The pods are long, perfectly round, solid, and *perfectly stringless*, and light green in color. The vines are wonderfully productive and inclined to run, so that they can be grown on poles or allowed to run on the ground, as most convenient. When only a few hills are grown it is best to give them a short pole to run on.

We obtained these beans from Nova Scotia. They are very distinct in appearance, and we have never seen anything like them. We have hundreds of testimonials as to their quality and productiveness from all parts of the country. All who have tried them are enthusiastic in their praise. Qt. 65c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

LIMA BEANS.

CULTURE.—The *dwarf varieties* should be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping the beans 2 inches apart. A light soil is best. Do not plant before the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant the *pole varieties* in hills 3 feet apart. A pole should be set before the beans are planted. Place 8 to 10 beans in a circle around each pole and cover 1 inch deep. When they are well started, thin to 3 plants to a hill.

LIMA BEANS—Continued.**BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.**

Troublesome poles for Lima Beans are no longer necessary. Burpee's Bush Lima grows only 18 inches high and is no more trouble to raise than dwarf wax beans. The pods and beans are nearly if not quite as large as the pole varieties and of equally good quality, and about a week earlier. Bears until frost. Everyone should plant at least a pint, and a quart would be much better. Qt. 50c., pt. 28c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.

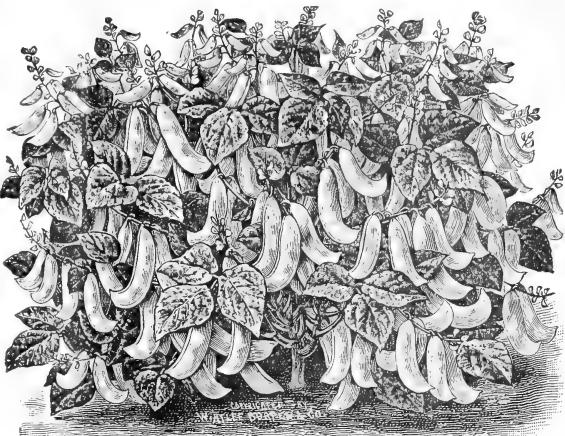
HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

Smaller, but two weeks earlier than Burpee's and wonderfully productive. When sown at the same time they give a supply of beans from the earliest possible date until frost. These small beans are of the finest quality. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.

POLE VARIETIES.

King of the Garden.—The largest and best filled pods. Very productive. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 10c.

Large White Lima.—Choice seed. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

The sprouts grow on the stem of the plant, as shown in the engraving, and are like miniature heads of cabbage, about as large as the end of your thumb, but sometimes larger. These little heads are picked off in the fall and winter and cooked like cabbage. They are improved by having a dressing of "drawn butter" poured over them when served. Brussels Sprouts are becoming very popular and are profitable to grow for market. There is always a good demand for them.

CULTURE—The cultivation of Brussels Sprouts is similar to that of cabbage. The seed should be sown in this latitude about the middle of April and the plants set out about the first of June; in rows three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. In the fall the plants should be bent down and covered well with straw or leaves and earth, or they may be taken up and stored in a shed or out-building with their roots in earth. An ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Improved Dwarf.—Per lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

HALF DWARF PARIS MARKET.

Decidedly the best variety. A vigorous grower, with unusually large and very solid sprouts. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, HALF DWARF PARIS MARKET.

BEETS.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in light soil that has been well manured or fertilized. A mixture of equal parts of superphosphate and nitrate of Soda will produce wonders on beets; apply broadcast before sowing the seed. When the beets come up, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow about 60 feet of row—6 to 7 lbs. of seed per acre.

ECLIPSE BEET—An Extra Fine Strain.

There are new beets introduced every year but we have found none superior to our strain of Eclipse. It is the earliest and handsomest beet in existence. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth, and with very small top, and are of the best quality. Lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

13 Bushels from 1 Ounce of Seed. Mr. F. B. Barnett, South Columbia, N. H., says: "I bought one ounce of Eclipse Beet seed last year for trial, and raised 13 bushels of nice beets as I ever saw. There wasn't an ill-shaped beet in the whole lot, and in quality they are the finest."

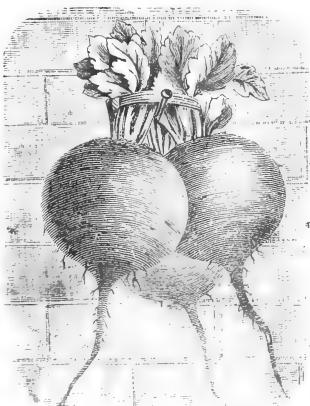
Egyptian Blood Turnip.—A standard variety, very early and of the finest quality. Beets flat and very dark red. Lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Extra Early Bassano.—Very early, of excellent quality. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Bastian's Blood Turnip.—A very large early beet of excellent quality. Its size recommends it for market. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c. ptk. 5c.

Early Blood Turnip.—We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., ptk. 5c.

Long, Smooth, Blood Red.—Roots long, smooth and very dark red. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., ptk. 5c.



ECLIPSE BEET.

Mangel Wurzel or Sugar Beets. FOR STOCK.

Milk producers are beginning to see the value of Mangels as food for milch cows. They are especially valuable to feed in the winter and early spring, when the cows need an appetizer of this kind. Every sheep-breeder should also raise Mangels, as there is nothing so good for ewes with young lambs.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The land should be plowed deep and well worked. The seed can be sown with a grain drill, but a garden seed drill is better. The seed should be dropped about an inch apart in the row. When the beets come up, thin out to 10 or 12 inches apart. The land for Mangels should be made rich either with manure or fertilizer, or both. A mixture of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate sown broadcast and worked into the soil when the seed is sown, at the rate of 300 to 300 pounds per acre, will often double the crop. Use to 7 pounds of seed per acre.

Clart Yellow Intermediate Mangel.—This Mangel combines more good points than any other variety we have ever grown. The shape is shown in the cut (from a photograph). The flesh is yellow, fine grained and nutritious. In a test of six of the leading varieties, the Giant Intermediate led them all, giving a yield of **1,800 bushels per acre.** The roots are smooth, grow more than half above ground and are easily harvested. Lb. postpaid 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, 25c. per lb.

Harris's Yellow Globe Mangel.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe Mangel in existence. Roots perfectly round, smooth, and with very small top. Will keep better than any other variety. Lb. postpaid, 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 25c. per lb.

Golden Tankard.—Large size and fine quality. Lb. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 30c. per lb.

Mammoth Long Red or Norton Giant.—The best long red Mangel. Yields enormously. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 25c. per lb.

Imperial Sugar Beet.—The best sugar beet to grow for stock. Roots large, smooth and very rich. Being much richer in sugar, their feeding value is nearly double that of the large-growing Mangels. Grows partly out of the ground. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 25c. per lb.

Lane's Improved Sugar Beet.—A fine strain of sugar beets for stock. Lb. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 30c. per lb.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.—The richest in sugar, often containing 14 per cent. Seed from the originator. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

CORN SALAD.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows 15 inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil. In six or eight weeks the plants are ready for the table. For early spring use, sow in September as you do spinach.

Large Round-Leaved.—The best variety. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CELERY.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow the seed in a box or hot-bed in March, and transplant the plants when 2 inches high in another bed 2 to 3 inches apart. Set out in the open ground as soon as it can be gotten in good condition. For fall and winter use, sow the seed in the open ground as *early as possible*. The land to grow plants should be rather light, but not too sandy, and *very rich*. Sow the seed in rows 14 inches apart. A dressing of nitrate of soda applied as soon as the plants appear will be of the greatest benefit. Use 4 or 5 pounds per square rod. Water the bed if the weather is dry. About July 1st, when the plants are 4 feet apart and 5 to 6 inches apart in the rows, the land should be given a good dressing of well-rotted manure, and a good mixture of nitrate of soda and superphosphate. This will be better than setting out the plants. It is not necessary or advisable to set the plants in a trench. When the trench is 8 to 10 inches high, draw earth around it to hold the stalks together. Draw up more earth as it grows. To blanch it, place a board a foot wide each side of the row as close as possible to the celery and hold it up with stakes, or bank earth around the stalks nearly to the top. Take up and store in pits or cellar before hard frost.

GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

This celery is remarkable for the thickness of the stalks, their crispness and fine flavor and long-keeping qualities. It is a "giant" in the size of the stalks rather than in height. It is a remarkably strong grower and will keep all winter when properly stored. We consider this one of the best varieties for winter use. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 18c., pkt. 10c.

OUR GILT-EDGE STRAIN OF GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

We have taken great pains to get a perfectly pure strain of this magnificent celery, and now are able to offer seed of our own growing from carefully selected stalks, every green one being thrown out. This seed is so pure that it is hard to find a green stalk in a whole field of celery grown from it.

We consider this the best "self-blanching" celery. It grows to a medium height with large solid stalks which are crisp and of fine flavor. Its distinguishing feature is the beautiful golden-yellow color of the stalks and leaves. Even without any banking up the leaves and stalks turn golden-yellow, and if earthed up, the outside stalks turn white, while the inside stalks and leaves are yellow, giving the whole stalk a most attractive appearance. It is certainly the best for fall and early winter use or for market. Will keep all winter. Lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

WHITE PLUME CELERY.—Valued principally for *early use*. When very slightly earthed up, the stalks and inside leaves turn perfectly clear white, giving it a very handsome appearance. The quality is not as good, nor does it keep as well, as Golden Self-Blanching. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 20c.

Perfection Heartwell.—Large and solid. A very popular market variety, by many considered the best large green sort. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Golden Heart.—The golden-colored variety, with large, compact, white on outside with beautiful golden-yellow heart. A splendid keeper. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

NEW ROSE.—A pink celery of the finest nutty flavor. Blanches perfectly white inside. Especially fine for home use, when good celery is appreciated. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Red.—A little more red than New Rose, but very solid crest and fine flavored. Keeps all winter. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

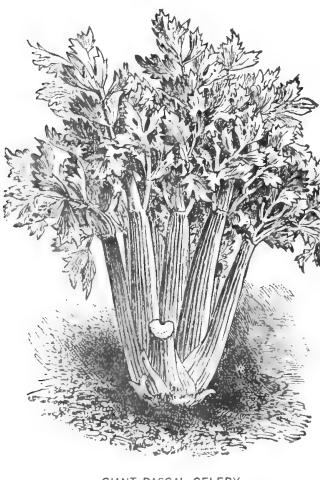
Boston Market.—Of branching habit, solid and fine flavor. Lb. \$1.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

CELERY PLANTS.—See our prices, page 20.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

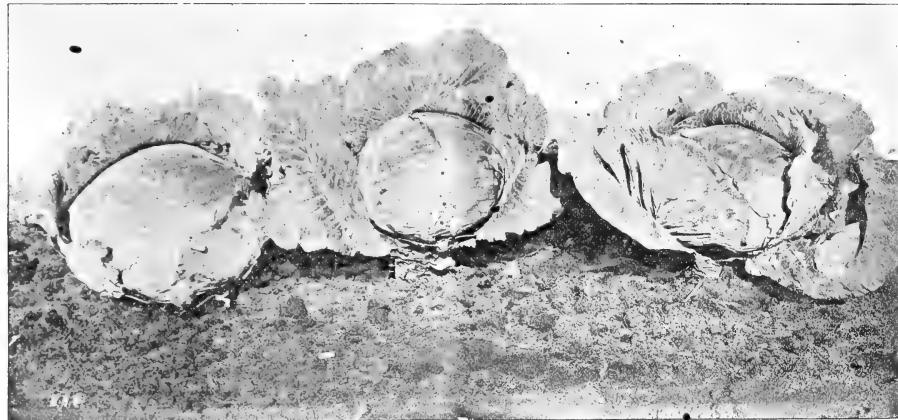
Cultivation the same as for celery, except that it is not necessary to earth it up or plant so far apart. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 8 inches in the row.

Celeriac, Errupt Large Early.—The best variety. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

CABBAGE.



HARRIS' SHORT STEM.

SOLID EMPEROR.

HOLLANDER.

MORETON FARM CABBAGE SEED IS THE FINEST GROWN.

We have long made a specialty of growing **improved strains** of cabbage seed. Having been large growers of cabbage both for seed and market, we realize the great importance of using well-bred seed. There is no crop, with possibly the exception of the onion, that is so much influenced by the **quality** of the seed used as the cabbage. It is so easy to raise seed from poor, loose heads of cabbage, or even from the stumps after the heads have been cut and sold, that a great deal of poor seed is annually sold, the purchaser being tempted by the low prices at which such seed is offered.

All our seed is grown from large, well-matured, perfect heads, and will consequently produce such when given the proper care. We have fields of our Short Stem Cabbage in which the heads run so even in shape, size and solidity that it is hard to find one in a hundred that has any imperfection.

CULTURE.—For very early cabbage sow seed in hot-beds in this latitude about March 1st. As soon as the land can be worked, set out the plants on rich soil in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows. The land should be heavily manured or given a liberal dressing of a mixture of nitrate of soda and superphosphate. Some cabbage growers on Long Island use 1,000 pounds of each per acre. **For early fall use**, sow Henderson's Summer or Succession in the open ground as early as possible and transplant as soon as plants are large enough. **For late fall and winter use**, sow the large varieties from the first to the middle of May and transplant the plants from June 13th to July 15th, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Any good corn or potato land will raise cabbage. Liberal fertilizing or manuring will pay well. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

HARRIS' SHORT STEM CABBAGE.

The Best Large Late Cabbage Grown—(See Cut).

We have grown and improved this Cabbage by careful selection for over 20 years, and think there is no Cabbage equal to it for fall and winter use, either for home use or market. The heads grow uniformly, very large, deep and solid, and are of the very finest quality. They will keep better than any large Cabbage we know of, being very much superior to common varieties in this respect.

We have this Cabbage bred so well that 99 plants out of every 100 will produce good solid heads if given good ground and proper care. Yields of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not at all uncommon with this variety and even larger yields are possible under favorable conditions. Seed from extra selected heads, lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

DANISH WINTER CABBAGE.

SOLID EMPEROR—(See Cut).

After trying many varieties of Danish and German Cabbage we are satisfied that the Danish "Solid Emperor" is the best variety or strain of Cabbage which is imported into this country from Holland and Denmark and which brings double the price of common Cabbage in our markets, and therefore introduced this variety last year. We regret to say that many fields of this and other Danish varieties were nearly a failure this season on account of aphides and subsequent blight, which attacked the outer leaves causing them to turn brown and drop. The blight was much worse on early set plants than on those set out later. Plants set out after July 1st produced excellent crops. This is the first time we have had any trouble with blight and we presume it will not occur again soon.

The Solid Emperor is the *hardest* and *heaviest* Cabbage we have ever grown. It is also very uniform and a sure header. Under favorable conditions not one plant in 500 will fail to produce a perfectly solid head. Although the heads are not as large as some other varieties they are so solid and heavy that they weigh nearly as much as the larger heads, and will yield nearly as many tons per acre. Lb. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

HOLLANDER—Danish. (See Cut).

This is one of the hard heading Danish or Holland Cabbages, which sell for high prices in our market. This variety, the Solid Emperor, introduced by us last year, and the Danish Ball-head, are all very similar to each other and only differ in a few minor points. The "Hollander" is flatter and we think a little larger than the other Danish varieties and has the same solidity of head and long keeping qualities of the Ball-head and Emperor. Considering the high prices obtained for these Cabbage they are undoubtedly the most profitable to raise when they can be given first class land and kept until late in the winter or early spring. Seed imported direct from the most reliable growers in Denmark. Lb. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD EARLY.

This is a large early Cabbage, much resembling Henderson's Summer, but somewhat larger and earlier than that excellent variety. The heads are very uniform in size and shape, and all mature at the same time. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Our Special Improved Strain of

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

We have a *very fine strain* of this variety, which heads the *earliest* and most uniformly of any cabbage. The heads are of good size, very solid, and with few outside leaves. We recommend this strain to market gardeners as the very best. Lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

Succession Cabbage—This is a remarkably finely-bred cabbage. The heads are of good size and shape and have very few and small outside leaves. Nearly every plant will produce a good head. For a medium early cabbage it is unequalled. It can be set out as late as the first of August, and matures before November 1st. It is one of the finest cabbages we know of, and we highly recommend it, both for medium early and late crops. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CABBAGE—Continued.

All Seasons—Becoming very popular both for medium early and late crop. Heads large, solid and remarkably even in size and shape. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

ETAMPES—A very early pointed-head cabbage of the *finest quality* for home use, being very tender and fine flavored. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 2c., pkt. 5c.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—The earliest Drumhead cabbage. We have a very fine strain that heads early and very evenly. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Newark Early Flat Dutch—An early strain of Flat Dutch cabbage. A little later than Henderson's Summer, but larger. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Early York—Pointed heads, of *very fine quality*. Excellent for home use Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Winningstadt—Good size, hard, pointed heads. Every plant will head. Lb. \$2.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or Improved Brunswick—One of the best for fall and winter use. Heads large and solid. Earlier than Flat Dutch. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Premium Flat Dutch—An excellent large, late cabbage. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine strain of Flat Dutch cabbage. Heads large and solid. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—The Savoys are much superior to other Cabbage for the table, being nearly equal to cauliflower in delicacy of flavor. This is the best variety. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—A new large Drumhead red cabbage. Heads nearly as large as Flat Dutch, and very solid. Often brings much higher prices in market than other cabbage. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Early Red Erfurt—An early Red cabbage. Heads round and very hard. Fine for pickling. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE—For early crop treat the same as for early cabbage. Care should be taken to let the plants get checked in their growth, as this will give the heads a more compact form. In late crop, however, the sowing the seed depends upon the variety. The early varieties, if sown in May and set out July 1st, will form heads in September or first of October. The later varieties should be sown and put out earlier. The land for cauliflowers should be moist and made rich with manure or fertilizer.

THE IMPORTANT POINT—There is nothing so essential to success as *good seed*. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times what cheap and carelessly-grown seed is worth. We get the best results from using Snowball or Erfurt Earliest Dwarf for

main late crop, as well as for early use. These two strains of seed, as we have them, are grown with the greatest care, and 95 per cent. of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Mr. J. M. Long, East Winthrop, Me., says: "The Erfurt Earliest Cauliflower I got of you was as fine as I ever raised, and every plant headed."

Mrs. Christie Hannan says: "Your cauliflower seed was perfectly grand. Notwithstanding the drought the cauliflowers were the finest in the country."

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

This cauliflower is sold under a great many different names, as nearly every seedsman has a name for it with his own attached. But we do not see that the names improve the cauliflower. At any rate there is certainly nothing finer than the strain we offer. The heads are very compact, well covered with leaves, and of large size, and *nearly every plant will form such a head when given good culture*. For forcing early in the spring it has no equal; and by sowing the seed at different times cauliflower can be obtained as early or as late as wanted. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11, oz. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, pkt. 15c., 2 pks. 25c.



ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

This variety is very similar to Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, but with, perhaps, somewhat smaller leaves. We have the *genuine seed of the pured strain* of this variety. Nearly every plant will form a fine, compact head. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00, oz. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c., pkt. 15c., 2 pks. 25c.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF—Not quite as early as Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00, oz. \$2.00, pkt. 10c.

Early Paris—An old favorite. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 80c., pkt. 10c.

Walcheren—Large, late and very hardy. Will stand considerable frost. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

Large Aliagers—One of the best large late varieties. Heads of the largest size, white and compact. A very reliable header. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, oz. 90c., pkt. 10c.

Large Lenormand Short Stem—Large and a vigorous grower. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 6c., pkt. 10c.

CARROTS.



HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.

MASTODON CARROT. A LARGE WHITE CARROT FOR STOCK.

A very large white carrot which should supersede the old white Belgian as it yields more, is more easily harvested and is of better quality. The roots grow *very large*, being thick at the top and not too long, so that they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good nutritious carrots per acre than any other variety. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

OXHEART or GUERANDE—A short, thick carrot, often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or "bunching" for the

CULTURE—The land should be rich, a sandy loam or muck is best. Plow deep and work thoroughly. Sow in rows from 14 to 22 inches apart, the latter distance will allow the use of a horse cultivator. Thin the plants to 6 or 4 inches apart in the row. A dressing of 100 pounds nitrate of soda per acre after the plants are weeded and thinned out is of the greatest benefit. It will give the plants a good strong start which will insure a good yield. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 4 pounds per acre.

HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.

We have made a specialty of this Carrot for many years and think there is nothing better. The roots grow from 6 to 8 inches long, only slightly smaller at the bottom than at the top, and so smooth and even that a heap of them looks as though each carrot was turned out of a mold. In soft land they can be pulled out without digging. They keep well and are sweet and nutritious. Everyone who has horses or cows should raise a patch of these carrots. They are the best thing to keep horses healthy in the winter when there is no green food. They are also excellent for table use. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

900 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Mr. Eckhard Leon of Erie County, N. Y., wrote us October 8, 1895: "Your Half-Long Carrot seed is the best kind I have had in a long time. I had on a short quarter acre 225 bushels, or about 6 tons of carrots, fine color, smooth and nearly all alike."

market. Can be easily pulled up by hand, and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Early French Short Horn—The best for forcing. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Orange—We have fine strain of this variety; roots long but not too tapering, smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Large White Belgian—Very large; grows partly out of the ground; green tops. Will yield more than the yellow varieties. Lb. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CUCUMBERS.

CULTURE.—A sandy or mucky soil is best. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, using 8 or 10 seeds to a hill. When well started thin to 3 or 4 plants. To keep off the striped bug, dust the plants with pyrethrum powder or lime infused with turpentine. For **Pickles**, sow in July in hills, or better still, in continuous rows, leaving a plant every 6 or 8 inches. The seed can be drilled in with a "Planet Jr." drill. A piece of mucky land or drained swamp is excellent for this crop. The vines should be picked over every other day. Pickles are often very profitable.

NEW SIBERIAN CUCUMBER.

THE EARLIEST.

Of all the varieties in our test garden the past season, the *Siberian* produced the first cucumbers of edible size. The cucumbers are rather short, thick, straight and smooth, and of first-class quality. This is the best *early* cucumber we have ever seen. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c., oz. 15c., pt. 10c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.

After two years' trial of this cucumber we are convinced that it is one of the best varieties either for table use or pickling. Although the vines will climb if given an opportunity, they do perfectly well on the ground like other cucumbers. Their vigor of growth and healthy foliage are quite remarkable. The cucumbers are long, straight, dark green, and very solid and crisp. Season medium to late. Very prolific. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pt. 10c.

COOL AND CRISP CUCUMBER.

This new variety remained green longer than any other variety; in fact, they do not get ripe at all before frost. The cucumbers are long, straight, dark green and very solid and crisp. Excellent for pickles as well as for table use. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 15c., pt. 5c.

NEW EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

The peculiar merit of this variety lies in the fact that it will start to bear small cucumbers early and keep on producing them whether the others are picked or not. This makes it a valuable variety for pickles. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pt. 5c.

NICHOLS' MEDIUM GREEN.

Medium in length, straight and handsome. One of the best cucumbers for pickles, home use or market. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pt. 5c.



PARIS PICKLING CUCUMBER

PARIS PICKLING CUCUMBER.

This is called a "pickling" cucumber, and is undoubtedly valuable for this purpose, being long, slender and crisp and dark green, but in our opinion there is no cucumber equal to it for slicing for table use. When the cucumbers are 8 to 10 inches long they are not over 1 or $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and so solid, crisp and fine flavored that they can be picked off the vines and eaten without dressing of any kind. This, we think, could hardly be said of any other variety. For pickles it is unsurpassed. When 3 or 4 inches long it is hardly thicker than a lead pencil, and perfectly solid and crisp. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pt. 10c.

GIANT WHITE CUCUMBER.

This is a wonderful cucumber. It grows from 15 to 20 inches long, perfectly straight, and of a beautiful creamy white color from the time it is an inch long until full grown. When half grown they are magnificent for slicing, being crisp, tender and of the finest flavor. For exhibition purposes there is nothing that will attract more attention than a few full-grown specimens of this giant of cucumbers. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pt. 10c.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

We offer choice strains of seed of the following well-known varieties at the uniform price of 55c. per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pt. 5c.

Improved Long Green

—Excellent for pickles or slicing.

Taily's Hybrid—A cross between White Spine and a long English forcing cucumber.

Early Green Cluster—Fine for pickles.

Early Russian—Very early, short, solid and crisp.

English Spine—Best for pickles.

Green Prolific—Very productive. Excellent for pickles.

Early White Spine—Very popular for market, pickles and home use.

SWEET CORN.

CULTURE.—Sweet Corn requires richer land than field corn to develop it in perfection. A liberal application of manure or fertilizer will pay well. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the rows. Do not plant until the ground is quite warm.

NEW WHITE CORY CORN.

The *Cory* is the *earliest* sweet corn. There are others that some claim to be earlier, but with us they have not proved so. The *New White Cory*, obtained by selection from the *Cory*, is *equally as early*, and has the additional advantage of *white* kernels and *cob*. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pt. 5c.

SHAKER'S EARLY SWEET CORN.

THE BEST EARLY SWEET CORN FOR HOME USE OR MARKET.

We have raised this corn for years and have never found any varieties equal to it. It is a second early variety, coming on right after *Cory* or *Marblehead*, and is as early as *Minnesota*, but with ears twice the size, and corn of better quality, being deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. There is no better variety for home use or for market. We sell large quantities to canning establishments, who find it a very superior variety for their purpose. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pt. 5c.

CORN.

PRICE OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES.

Prepaid by mail, quart 35c., pint 20c., half pint 12c., packet 5c.

CORY—The *earliest* variety.

Perry's Hybrid—A little later than *Cory*, but larger and of better quality. Sweet and tender. Red cob.

Crosby's Early—Good size and fine quality.

HICKOX IMPROVED—A little earlier than *Stowell's Evergreen*, very large 12-rowed ears; kernels large and deep and of the very best quality. We consider this the best late variety for home use or for market.

COLD COIN—The *latest* variety. Will remain sweet and tender longer than *Evergreen*. We have used it a week after a hard frost and after the stalks had been cut, and found it tender and delicious. The kernels even when young are golden yellow, very deep and 14 to 18 rows to the cob. This variety prolongs the sweet corn season at least a week after others are gone.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard late corn. We have some fine pure seed.

Black Mexican—A delicious corn, but objected to on account of the dark color of the kernels, but for fine quality it is unsurpassed.

PARCHING, or POP CORN.

Cultivate the same as for other corn. In growing it on a large scale we plant in hills 3 feet apart and 4 plants in a hill. It is a profitable crop.

White Rice Pop Corn—This is the very best variety. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and 4 inches in circumference. Yields well, is sure to pop and produces a large and beautifully white mass of the richest and highest flavored pop corn. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pt. 5c.

"COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" SWEET CORN.

A new variety of remarkably fine quality. The kernels are arranged irregularly on the cob and are *very deep*, the cob being very small. Its great merit lies in the delicious sweetness, tenderness and fine flavor of the corn, which is unsurpassed by any other variety. The corn matures rather late and remains green a long time and is *very prolific*, 3 or 4 ears often being produced on one stalk. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pt. 5c.

CHARD, or SEA KALE BEET.

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. No garden should be without it. Sow early in the spring on rich land, or give a little nitrate of soda. Thin the plants out to 6 inches apart.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet—Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion two inches below the surface.

SETS—Postpaid by mail, 25c. per doz., \$1.25 per 100; by express, 80c. per 100.

KOHL RABI.

Kohl Rabi is a remarkable vegetable. To many it will be quite a curiosity. It looks as though it was half cabbage and half turnip. The leaves can be fed to cows like cabbage, while the bulbs resemble the Swede Turnip, and are relished by horses and other animals. It is also grown as a garden vegetable for the table and the market.

CULTURE—Sow in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out to 10 inches apart in the rows. For a large crop for stock, sow a little earlier than Swede Turnip, say in May or first of June. For table use, where quality rather than size is desirable, sow a little later.

Large Green—This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early White Vienna—The best variety for the table, also excellent for stock. Quality excellent. Cook as you do turnips. It is drier than the turnip, and of delicious flavor. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Next to Brussels Sprouts the Kale, though extremely hardy, is the most delicate of the cabbage family. It is grown precisely as cabbage. It is the tender shoots that are so delicate and delicious. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, they will stand the winter and afford a constant supply of "greens" all through the winter and early spring.

Dwarf Curled Green—The best dwarf variety. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Tall Green Scotch Curled—Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

LETTUCE.

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring in trenches 6 inches deep and 20 inches apart. Drop two or three seeds to the inch of row. When up, thin to 6 or 8 inches apart. Fill up the trench as the plants grow. Or the seed can be sown in beds and transplanted to the trenches when a few inches tall. The soil should be made very rich and the plants given as much moisture as possible. The Lettuce will be ready to use in October.

Musselburgh—The largest of all varieties. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

London Flag—An old favorite. New, fresh seed. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Large American Flag—Grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform and of the best quality. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE.

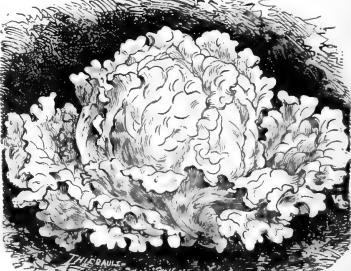
CULTURE—For early use sow in hot-bed in rows 3 or 4 inches apart, then the plants to 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, or sow thicker and transplant to these distances. For summer use, sow in open ground as early as possible in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to from 3 to 10 inches apart in the rows. The large-head varieties require the most room.

NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE.

This new lettuce forms large heads very early in the season and continues crisp and tender for a long time. The leaves are light green, nearly white in the center of the head, thick, crisp, and without bitterness.

We highly recommend this lettuce for early use.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE.

DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.

This is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or out-door culture. The leaves are curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage, which gives it a very attractive appearance. The quality is very fine, being crisp, tender and without bitterness. The color is light-green, nearly white inside the head. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

COLLARDS.

Collards, or Coleworts, are extensively grown in the Southern States, where they furnish green food for the table or for stock all through the winter as well as other seasons. The seed is sown at different times, from the last of May until the first of August. Set out and cultivate like ordinary cabbage.

Collards, or Coleworts—The best of seed. Lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

Sow early in the spring in rows a foot apart. Sow at intervals of two weeks for succession.

EXTRA FINE CURLED—The best variety. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. or 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

True Water Cress—Sow it in the greenhouse or scatter the seed on the side of a ditch or shallow stream where there is running water. Lb. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE.



ENDIVE, GREEN CURLY.

Green Curled—Hardy and handsomely curled leaves. Valuable for salad and garnishing. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Moss Curled—A beautiful variety with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

EGG PLANT.

This is a delicious vegetable and should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in April, or earlier in the South in a box in the house. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant them into pots or hot-bed frames. As soon as danger of frost is over, set out the plants in the open ground 3 feet apart each way, in rich land.

NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

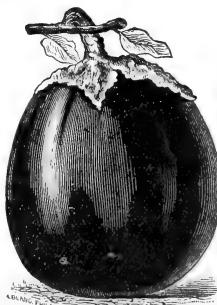
New Thornless Strain.

This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. It is not only thornless, which is quite an advantage, but it possesses all the other requirements, such as earliness, profliteness, and large size and handsome shape of fruit, which go to make up a perfect egg plant. Lb. \$4.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

BLACK PEKIN—One of the best varieties for home use. The plant is a vigorous grower and productive. Fruit very large, perfectly round; color very dark purple, almost black. A little earlier than New York Improved Purple, and fully equal to it in quality and flavor. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Dwarf Purple—A valuable variety. Not large, but very early and prolific. Lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

Early Long Purple—Early and very productive. Lb. \$2.15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.



NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

This new variety is one of the best for either forcing or out-door culture. It is distinct from other varieties in being of upright growth and with very large mid-ribs to the leaves, which are white and nearly as crisp as celery. The leaves are large, of an attractive light green and beautifully curled. It will stand a long time without going to seed, and keeps fresh and green for a long time after cutting. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

DEACON LETTUCE.

We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce, which has gained for itself great popularity. It is the finest large-head lettuce in existence. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the head are nearly perfectly white, and of the finest quality. It is important that it should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows, and you will have magnificent heads. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—Similar to Early Curled Simpson, but nearly twice the size. A very handsome lettuce, popular in market. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Cos Lettuce, Paris White—The best Cos Lettuce. The outside leaves should be tied together to blanch the inner ones. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball—The best head lettuce for forcing. Round, compact heads of attractive light green, and of finest quality. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Green Tennis Ball—Black seeded. Similar to above but darker green. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Curled Simpson—Large, very handsomely curled leaves. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.
Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

MUSK MELONS.

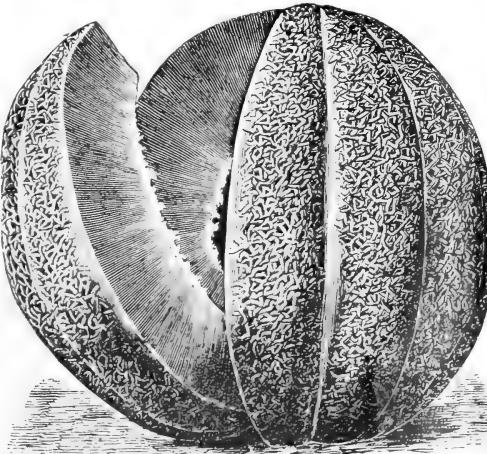
It is much easier to grow Melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that every one who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich or well-manured soil that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation.

CULTURE—Plant in hills not less than 4 feet apart each way, or 6 feet one way and 3 or 4 feet in the rows. This gives a better chance to use the horse manure between the rows. In addition to manuring the whole land, a half bushel or more of well-rotted manure should be put in a single well into each hill before setting. If the manure is not well mixed with the soil the hill will dry out. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four strong plants in a hill. If striped bugs appear, treat as recommended for cucumbers. To tell a ripe musk melon, take hold of the stem and shake slightly. If ripe the stem will separate from the melon. When a melon gets yellow it is over ripe.

A NEW EARLY MUSK MELON.

"GRAND RAPIDS."

The new Grand Rapids Musk Melon proved to be the *earliest* melon among all the varieties in our test last season. It is not only extremely early but the melons are of *very large size*. The flavor is not quite as strong and sweet as Miller's Cream or Emerald Gem, but it is very good. Its earliness, large size and handsome appearance will, we are sure, make it a very profitable market variety, and it will also be very acceptable to those who have trouble in getting the later varieties to ripen before frost. The melons are oblong, netted and of a light green, turning to nearly yellow when ripe. The flesh is pink or light salmon color, thick, sweet and good flavored. Every one should plant at least a few hills of Grand Rapids. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



GRAND RAPIDS MUSK MELON.

MELROSE MUSK MELON.

We have found the Melrose to be an exceptionally fine flavored melon. The flavor is so strong, sweet and delicious that other melons seem insipid in comparison. The melons are oblong, of medium size, dark green and thickly netted. The flesh is green, thick, and of the richest flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

NEW COSMOPOLITAN MUSK MELON.

This excellent melon is the result of years of careful and intelligent selection of seed stock, and is so finely-bred that every melon is a model in appearance and a paragon of sweetness and flavor. The melons are round and very thickly netted. The flesh is green, thick and sugary and of the finest flavor. We recommend this melon for market or home use as one of the very best green flesh varieties. It is also one of the earliest. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

MILLER'S CREAM, or "OSAGE" MUSK MELON.
A MOST DELICIOUS MELON.

We know of no musk melon that is so uniformly good as this. With most varieties some melons are very good while others are poor, but the Miller's Cream Melons are *always* very sweet and high flavored. This magnificent melon has few equals for quality and productiveness. The melons are oval, dark green and slightly ribbed. The flesh is a beautiful orange or salmon color, and so thick, sweet and high flavored, it will be a revelation to those who know only the ordinary musk melons. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CHAMPION MARKET MUSK MELON.

A very handsome, large netted melon, oval and slightly ribbed. Very uniform in size and shape and of the very best keeping qualities, which makes it an excellent market and shipping melon. Our strain of this variety is very fine. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Price of the following Standard Varieties:
Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 21c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

NEW EARLY HACKENSACK—An early strain of the well-known Hackensack. One of the best green-fleshed melons for home use or market.

Hackensack—The most popular market melon, round, ribbed and thickly netted, handsome and of fine flavor. Our strain of this variety is very fine.

Emerald Gem—A most delicious melon. Flesh salmon color, thick, deliciously sweet and high flavored. Fruit, round, dark green, slightly ribbed and of medium size. Very productive.

MONTRÉAL MARKET—When well grown this is one of the largest, handsomest and best flavored melons. It is rather late and requires high culture, but will repay for the extra trouble by producing magnificent fruit of the largest size. Thickly netted and deep ribbed. Flesh green, very thick and high flavored.

NETTED GEM—One of the earliest melons. Fruit medium size, oval and thickly netted, green flesh, very sweet and high flavored. Vines very prolific. A very satisfactory variety for inexperienced growers.

White Japanese—A remarkably high flavored melon. So strong is the flavor that the melons often fail to sell on account, but by our consideration delicious. Fruit round, cream-colored, with orange colored flesh. Our stock of this variety is exceptionally fine.

Casaba—The largest musk melon. Of fairly good quality.

Fine Green Nutmeg—An old favorite.

Prolific Nutmeg—Round, thickly netted and handsome.

WATER MELONS.

CULTURE.—The same as for musk melons, except that the hills should be farther apart, say 8 feet one way and 4 feet the other. The best land is sandy loam, made very rich with manure or fertilizer.



FORDHOOK EARLY.

FORDHOOK EARLY. A NEW EARLY WATER MELON.

Many people in the North have wished to raise water melons, but have been prevented from doing so on account of the difficulty in getting them to ripen before frost destroyed the vines. To these the Fordhook Early will be a boon. It is at least two weeks earlier than any other good, large variety, while the quality is of the very best. The fruit is oval in shape, and grows to a large size. The flesh is a bright red, sweet and fine flavored. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY WATER MELON.

One of the *sweetest* and *finest* flavored of all water melons, and also early and productive. The melons are perfectly round, dark green, and of medium size. Flesh bright red, solid and *very sweet*. We highly recommend this melon for home use. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

PRICE of the following standard varieties of water melons, postpaid: Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 22c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

VOLGA—A very sweet, solid-fleshed melon. Ripens early, and is productive. Fruit as round as a ball and *very light green*, almost white; flesh bright red, firm, solid, sweet and fine flavored.

Moreton Farm Superior Onion Seed.

There is nothing so essential to success in growing Onions as **WELL BRED SEED**. That is, seed grown from good, sound, well-shaped Onions that mature early and without thick necks. Such is the **Seed we offer**. It is all grown from Onions selected with the greatest care, and will produce Onions that for **handsome shape, solidity and early maturity** can not be excelled. It is hardly necessary to say that there is a great deal of poor seed sold. Many people every year who are induced to buy such seed by highly-colored pictures and descriptions or low prices, find their crop half scullions, and suffer a loss of hundreds of dollars by trying to save a few cents on the seed.

At the following prices we will send the seed prepaid by mail. For prices of seed to be sent by express see page 20. If five pounds or more of seed are required, please write for special prices on quantities and varieties wanted.

CULTURE.—Any land that will raise a good crop of potatoes will grow Onions, provided it is not too heavy and is well manured or fertilized. Manure and fertilizers to other give the best results. Give the land a good dressing of well-rotted manure and plow it under, running about six inches deep. Then apply broadcast a dressing of 500 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Work the land thoroughly, and if necessary rake off any tubercles there may be on the surface. Drill in the seed in rows 14 inches apart, dropping 6 to 8 seeds per inch of row, which will necessary when the seed is sown in the fall. After the onions appear, and after the first application of dressing, 250 or 300 pounds of muriate of potash per acre broadcast. This is better than applying the nitrate before sowing the seed, as in that case the seeds will be more likely to grow very rapidly, and if not taken out at once will injure the crop. The seed should be sown as early as the ground can be gotten into good condition. This is a very important point. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

WHAT THEY SAY OF OUR ONION SEED.

"SIMPLY PERFECT,"—Mr. E. C. Pearsall, of Battle Creek, Iowa, writes, Nov. 16, 1896: "The seeds you sent me gave the very best of satisfaction; especially the Onion seed (Early Southport, Red Globe and Yellow Globe Danvers), which were simply perfect."

"THE NICEST EVER RAISED."—Mr. Geo. Atwood, of Merrimack Co., N. H., writes: "From the two ounces Onion seed I got from you I had nine bushels of the largest and nicest Onions that were ever raised in this section. All your seeds came up splendidly, and went ahead and did well."

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—Very large, handsome, oblong melons; dark green beautifully striped with lighter green. Flesh firm, solid and sweet, and surrounded with a very hard and tough though thin rind, which makes it valuable for shipping.

KOIN'S GEM—This is the large, handsome melon commonly seen in our markets. Fruit nearly round, handsomely marked with light and dark green stripes, and is of excellent quality.

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest and finest melons. Much resembles Kolb's Gem.

EARLY MOUNTAIN SWEET—Large, early and productive.

ICE CREAM—White-seeded, early, and delicious flavor. Fruit round and very light green.

CITRON MELON FOR PRESERVES.

Everybody should plant a few citrons for preserves. Cultivation similar to water melons.

GREEN CITRON, FOR PRESERVES—Round, striped and handsomely marbled. Very hardy and productive. Red seed. Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Mushroom Spawn.

ENGLISH SPAWN—In bricks of one pound each. In much better shape for mailing than the French spawn. Lb., by mail, 25c.; by express, 20c. per lb.

Mustard for Salad.

Sow in rows a foot apart, and hoe frequently, and cut when three or four inches high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, and every two or three weeks afterwards, for succession. Get three packets.

WHITE LONDON—Leaves light green, mild and tender. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.



Okra or Gumbo.

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum which imparts a thickness and softness, as well as a fine flavor to the soup. It is very easily raised, and should be in every garden. The pods should be picked when young and strung on a string to dry, when they will keep all winter and can be used at any time. Directions for use can be found in any good cook-book.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as it is warm and danger of frost is over, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants to about a foot apart in the rows. An ounce of seed will sow 30 feet of row.

DWARF WHITE—Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE VELVET—A distinct and valuable variety. The pods are large, round and smooth, and not ridged like the old varieties. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

EXTRA SELECTED STRAIN.

This is the most popular Onion for market or home use. Very handsome in shape and color; matures early, keeps well and is firm and of mild, pleasant flavor. Our strain of this variety is remarkably fine, of the true, globe-shape, and so well bred that it is hard to find a scallion or poor onion in ten thousand. It has yielded as high as 900 bushels per acre, and 500 to 600 bushels is not an unusual crop. **Don't buy cheap seed of this variety.** To get the good prices for onions they must be of perfect shape and of uniform color. This can only be obtained from the most carefully grown seed, which cannot be sold at very low prices. What is saved in the cost of the seed is lost ten times over in the crop. New seed, crop of 1896, prepaid by mail, 1b. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

BEST CALIFORNIA CROWN SEED.

To those who do not wish to pay a little extra for our finest strain of Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, we offer this seed, which is equal to any seed offered except the above named. It is the same that is sold by all the most prominent seedsmen of the country. Lb., postpaid, 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

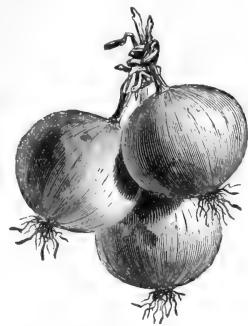
EARLY SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION.

The Southport Red Globe has long been considered the best Red Globe Onion. Its large size, perfect globe shape, and best keeping qualities, make it a very desirable variety. Its only fault was its lateness.

The new Early Southport Red Globe possesses all the valuable qualities of the older variety, and has the additional merit of being *much* earlier. It will mature as early as Yellow Globe Danvers or Red Wethersfield, and is a far handsomer Onion than the latter. Lb. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

"PRIZE TAKER" ONION.

The largest and handsomest Yellow onion grown. This is the large yellow Spanish onion so common in our markets, and so highly prized for its mild and agreeable flavor. To raise these immense, handsome onions to perfection, the seed should be started in a hot-bed or box in the house, and the onions transplanted to the open ground as soon as it can be made in good condition. We offer a fine strain of *American grown* seed, which is much superior to imported seed for this country. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

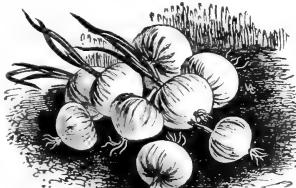


YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

NEW EARLY BARLETTA ONION.

THE BEST ONION FOR PICKLING.

This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. They are the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion we have ever seen. When sown thick they will grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white, and of very mild flavor. They are a profitable crop to grow for market, as they often bring \$2.00 and \$3.00 per bushel. The seed can be sown as late as July 1st and mature a crop before fall. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.



EARLY BARLETTA ONION.

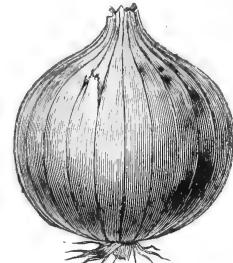
Round Yellow Danvers—The same as Yellow Globe Danvers, except that the onions are a little flatter. It is one of the best varieties to sow for sets as well as for large onions. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Red Wethersfield—The standard Red onion. Large and heavy yielder. Lb. \$1.20, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Large Red—A very early flat onion. The best where seasons are short. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Southport White Globe—A magnificent large white onion, perfect globe-shaped and very solid. It requires a long season and rich land, but when given these will yield a large crop of the handsomest onions grown, which bring the highest prices in market. We have seed of a very fine strain of this variety. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—An early flat white onion with mild and pleasant flavor. White onion sets are nearly all of this variety. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.



Early Southport Red Globe Onion.

HARRIS' RED CLOBE—A very large handsome Red onion, of perfect globe shape and very solid. Requires early sowing and rich land; given these it will produce the largest and finest Red onions grown. Will keep until late in the spring. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Giant Rocca—An Italian onion of very large size and delicate flavor, of light-brown color and globe shape. Succeeds best south of Philadelphia, where it will produce immense crops. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

ONION SETS.

Onion Sets are used to produce Onions *earlier* than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

CULTURE—Set out the sets in rows 15 to 20 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the rows. The land should be rich and kept perfectly free from weeds. A quart of our sets contains about 300 sets and will plant 50 feet of row. It requires from 10 to 15 bushels to plant an acre, depending upon the distance the rows are apart, and the sets in the rows and the size of the sets.

We raise large quantities of Sets on our own farm and can furnish very small sound clean sets at the lowest rates. Please write for special prices by the bushel or barrel.

Yellow Sets—Prepaid by mail, qt. 35c., pt. 20c. By express, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ quart 20c., peck 80c.

White Sets (Ulysses) —Prepaid by mail, qt. 40c., pt. 22c. By express, not prepaid, qt. 25c., peck 1.00.

Potato Onion Sets—Will produce large, handsome, yellow, ripe onions in July or first of August. They never go to seed. The sets are larger than those grown from seed. Prepaid by mail, qt. 40c., pt. 25c.

Egyptian, or Perennial Tree Onion—This is a distinct kind of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring from each set. Sets by mail, qt. 30c., pt. 18c. By express, qt. 20c., peck 85c.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

To all who use large amounts of Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Cabbage and other vegetable seeds and Seed Potatoes we shall be glad to quote special prices by letter on the quantities and varieties desired.

Special attention is called to our **Seed Potatoes**, of which we have some very fine stock of the best varieties. Write us for prices before placing your orders elsewhere. See what we have, pages 21 and 22.



PEAS.



Our Seed Peas are all grown in the northern part of this State and in Canada, and are of the EARLIEST and HARDEST as well as the PUREST Strains.

PLEASE NOTICE that our prices include Postage. For prices of Peas to be sent by Express or Freight not prepaid, see Page 20.

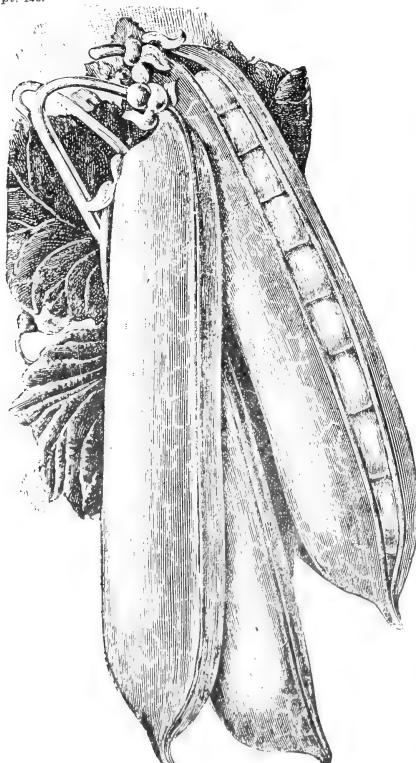
CULTURE.—The extra early *smooth* varieties, like First and Best of Alaska, can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The wrinkled varieties, which are marked thus (*), should not be sown until the ground is warm, for, if it is very cold and wet, the seed will rot. Sow in rows 3 feet apart. A quart will sow 100 feet of row.

NEW DWARF PEA.—Nott's Excelsior.

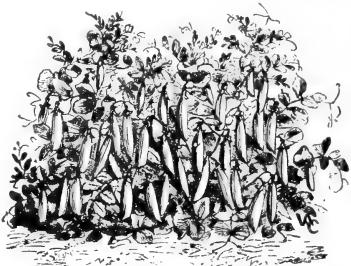
This new early Dwarf pea has proved itself to be *larger and more productive* than American Wonder, while equally as early as this variety, which has long been regarded as the earliest Dwarf Wrinkled pea. It is certainly the finest early Dwarf pea that we have ever seen, and we are confident that it will take the place of American Wonder, which, although a very early and fine-flavored pea, is not productive enough to suit the ordinary gardener. Nott's Excelsior overcomes this objection, and in this variety we now have an early and productive pea, with vines that grow only a foot high and need no stakes or brush. Everyone should give this new pea a trial. Qt., postpaid, 50c., pt. 28c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.

HEROINE PEA.

This is one of the best medium early peas we have yet grown. The vines are strong and vigorous, growing about three feet high. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, are very large, being often five inches long, and well filled with large wrinkled peas which, when cooked, are of the very best quality, sweet and delicious. We advise everyone who wants a really good pea to sow at least a quart of the Heroine. Postpaid, qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.



"JUNO" PEA.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR PEA.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN PEA.

An *enormously productive* variety. Vines grow about two feet high and are covered with large, well-filled pods. The peas are large and of fine quality, and mature very evenly. It is medium early, and one of the best varieties for market or home use. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

"JUNO" PEA.

This is a magnificent large "main-crop" pea, growing only about two feet high, so that it does not require supports. The pods are very large and filled right out to the tip with large dark-green peas, which are very sweet and tender even when nearly matured. The vines are very prolific and continues in bearing a long time. Season medium to late. We think this the best pea of its season. Qt. 50c., pt. 28c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.

STANDARD VARIETIES—EARLY.

Alaska Pea—This is the *earliest* pea. In our tests it matured one or two days before any other strain of early pea. The pods are long, and filled out to the end, and mature very evenly, which is a great point in marketings. The peas, when ripe, are light blue, which distinguishes them from other early peas, which are all merely strains of the old Kent pea. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

First and Best—A very fine and improved strain of Early Kent or Daniel O'Rourke peas. Pods well filled, and mature very evenly, and, with possibly the exception of Alaska, is the *earliest* pea in cultivation. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM**—The standard Dwarf peas. Grows 18 inches high, and produces an abundance of large pods well filled with peas of delicious quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **Early Extra Premium Gem**—One of the best and earliest Dwarf peas. Does not require bushing, and produces large well-filled pods and peas of the *finest* quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **American Wonder**—The *earliest* Dwarf Wrinkled pea. Grows less than a foot high. Pods very large and peas of finest quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.

Blue Peter—Very dwarf, early and productive. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.

* **Bliss's Abundance**—Twenty inches high, bunching from the roots. *Very productive*. Large pods and fine quality. Medium early. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **Yorkshire Hero**—Two and one-half feet high, bearing an abundance of very large well-filled pods. Quality excellent. One of the best main-crop peas for market or home use. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **STRATAGEM**—The largest and finest late pea. The pods are immense and filled with peas of the largest size and finest quality. The vines are very robust, two feet high and bear pods all the time. Sow until the ground is quite warm, and give the best care. Qt. 40c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.

* **Telephone**—A *deliciously sweet* pea. Bears very large pods in great abundance. Vines three feet tall and very vigorous. If you want the most delicious, sweet, fine-tasting peas that were ever grown, plant the Telephone. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

* **Champion of England**—Still the standard for quality and productiveness. Very few new varieties are equal to the Champion. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT—An improved strain of Marrowfat peas. Vines not so tall as the old Marrowfat, but more productive of large, well-filled pods. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c.

Large White Marrowfat—Popular in market. Not as good quality as the wrinkled Marrowfat. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Same as above, except that the peas have black eyes. Qt. 35c., pt. 18c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c.

Tall Sugar—Edible pods. Can be eaten without shelling, as the pods are sweet and tender. Qt. 50c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.

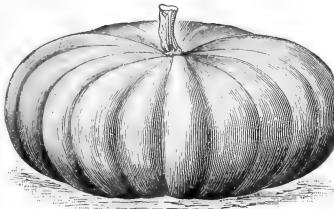
PUMPKINS.

CULTURE—The usual method of growing the large yellow field pumpkins is to plant them among corn, so that the seed can be mixed with the corn before planting, or, which is much better, the pumpkin seed can be pressed into the soft soil of every third hill in every third row after the corn is planted. Put three seeds in a hill. Much finer pumpkins can be grown by planting and cultivating the same as squash.

CALHOUN PUMPKIN.

MAKES THE BEST PUMPKIN PIES.

This is the finest pumpkin for pies that we have ever grown. It does not grow very large but the flesh is often *three inches thick and very solid*, so much so that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins. The pumpkins are



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

round, ribbed and of a light cream color. The flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Large Cheese—Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow. The best variety for the south. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Connecticut Field—The common large yellow pumpkin. The best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Potiron—(Also called King of *Mammoths* and *Jumbo Pumpkin*)—The largest *Pumpkin* grown, often weighing 200 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

PARSNIPS.



CULTURE—The best land is sandy loam or muck. It should be plowed deep and well-worked. Sow the seed in rows 20 inches apart and thin the plants to 4 inches apart in the rows. Can be sown as late as the middle of June, but May is the best time to sow. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY HALF-LONG—This fine strain of Parsnip is a great improvement on the old long varieties. Our cut gives a good idea of its shape. The roots are very smooth and even in shape, easily dug, and are fine grained, sweet and tender. We take great pride in our improved strain of this variety, and highly recommend it for both market and home use. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Long Hollow Crown—Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE—Sow in rows 15 to 20 inches apart early in the spring. Thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seeds germinate very slowly and care should be taken that weeds do not smother the young plants. The plants can be taken up in the fall and planted in a box in the house or light part of the cellar, and will furnish nice parsley all winter.

Champion Moss Curled—The handsomest and finest curled and fringed variety. Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Extra Double Curled—A beautiful finely curled parsley. Very dark green. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 27c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

POTATOES.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER, PAGES 21 AND 22.

PEPPERS.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed in April. Before the plants begin to crowd, prick them out into a larger box and give more room. If necessary to keep them back before the ground is ready outside, transplant again. About the first of June set them out in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows.

COLDEN DAWN—The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape and of a sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and productive. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

NEW CELESTIAL—A very ornamental pepper from China. The peppers, before they are ripe, are creamy white and change when ripe to a bright scarlet, so that there are both red and white peppers on the plant at the same time, presenting an attractive appearance. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 10c.

CAYENNE—Best for seasoning pickles. *Enormously productive*. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp, pungent flavor. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Ruby King—A magnificent, large, red pepper. In shape like the Golden Dawn (see cut). The vines are vigorous and very productive; the fruit sweet, remarkably mild and of excellent quality. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE—One of the hardest, earliest, largest and best varieties. Bright red, thick flesh and very mild. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

PROCCOP'S GIANT—The largest of all peppers, growing six to eight inches long. Peppers bright red, thick flesh, excellent for pickles. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



GOLDEN DAWN PEPPER.

RHUBARB

OR "PIE PLANT."

CULTURE—To grow from seed, sow early in the spring in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. The land should be made very rich and kept free from weeds. Set out the roots the following spring in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

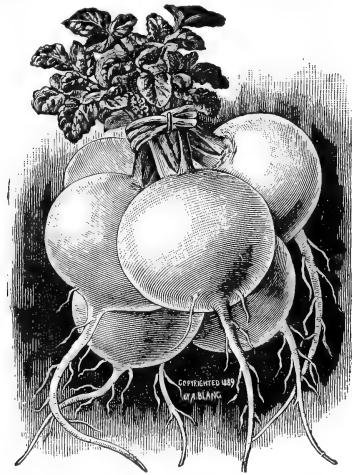
Rhubarb Seeds, Victoria—Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Rhubarb Roots, Victoria—The best variety. Roots by mail, prepaid, 2c each, \$1.80 per dozen. By express, not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.25 per dozen. Roots sent as soon as the weather permits.

RADISHES.

Do not fail to sow a good bed of Radishes. They are appetising, attractive and healthy, and so easily grown that everyone can raise them without any trouble.

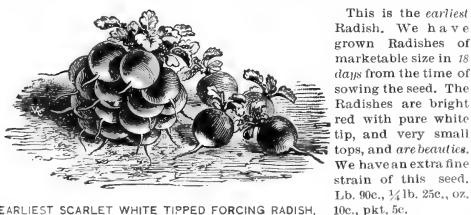
CULTURE.—For *very early* use sow in hot-bed in rows 2 to 3 inches apart. For summer use sow in the open ground 12 to 15 inches apart, dropping one or two seeds to the inch. If sown in August they will be excellent for fall use. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.



FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX RADISH.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX RADISH.
A magnificent, large, rapid-growing white radish. Very handsome and attractive in appearance, solid and of best quality. It is the *best white radish* for forcing or out-door culture. It is so large and handsome that it brings the highest price in market. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED FORCING RADISH.



EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing.—The same as above, except it has not the white tip. Seed the same price.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT-TOP RADISH.

A very early forcing radish of the *finest quality*, being perfectly solid, crisp and of mild flavor. Will form handsome dark red, globe-shaped radishes in 20 days from sowing the seed. One of the best for forcing and out-door culture. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Price of the following Standard Varieties:

Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Wood's Early Frame.—The best long radish for forcing.

Long Scarlet Short-Top.—Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and of best quality.

CHARTIER.—The finest long radish. Larger around than above and not quite so long. Smooth, straight, bright red with *white tip*; very handsome and of fine quality; remains for a long time without getting stringy.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip.—A very attractive little radish. *Very early*.
French Breakfast.—Oliveshaped with white tip. Crisp and tender.
Rose, Olive-Shaped.—Early, handsome, and of the best quality.
Round Red, or Scarlet Turnip.—Early, dark red, crisp and tender.
Round White Turnip.—Same as above except in color.
White Strasburg.—The best long white radish for summer use. Will remain crisp and tender even when very large.

WINTER RADISHES.

CULTURE.—Sow in July or August in rows 15 to 30 inches apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows. Store for winter in sand in the cellar or in pits like turnips. They will keep fresh and crisp all winter and often bring very profitable prices in market.

CHINESE ROSE.—One of the very best varieties.

Roots 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, bright rose color, flesh white, crisp and of mild, delicate flavor. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

California Mammoth White.—Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Black Spanish.—A long, smooth radish, nearly the same size at the bottom as the top, and of a dark brown color, nearly black. Flesh white and solid. Popular in market. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Black Spanish Turnip.—Similar to above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CHINESE ROSE.

SPINACH.

CULTURE.—For summer use the seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch of row. When up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The ground should be rich, and a dressing of two or three pounds of nitrate of soda per square rod will have a wonderful effect on the growth of the spinach. For early spring use the seed should be sown in September, and the plants given a slight covering of straw or leaves before winter sets in.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved.

ed.—(also called "Bloomsdale")—A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage; quality the very best. Lb. 8c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Long-Standing.—One of the best varieties to sow in the spring, as it remains longer without going to seed than any other. Leaves large, thin, and of fine quality. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

LARGE THICK LEAF VIROFLAY.—Very Large, thick leaves or unsurpassed quality. Very slow to go to seed, and on that account valuable for spring sowing. It is also perfectly hardy and can be sown in the fall to advantage. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Round, or Summer.—Thick leaves of good quality. It is perfectly hardy, and can be sown in the fall. Lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Prickly, or Winter.—Prickly seed; leaves smooth and very hardy. Lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.
This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves and stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer. The leaves and stems are tender and of excellent flavor. Sow the seed in May in rows 20 inches apart. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Salsify is as easily grown as parsnips, and is more delicate and fine flavored, much resembling oysters in this respect. It is used in the fall and winter and early spring when there are few other vegetables, and will be very welcome on every table. Do not think of omitting it from your garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring as soon as the land is in good condition in rows twenty inches apart. The seed can be drilled in with the new Planet Jr. Drill. Then the plants to three inches apart in the rows. This should be done as soon as the plants come up, for if left till later they are liable to become rank.

Manhattan Sandwich Island.—An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring four to five inches around, and is of the best quality. Roots smooth and straight. Our seed is of extra large and fine strain. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



SQUASH.



IMPROVED HUBBARD SQUASH.—(From a Photograph.)

CULTURE.—Plant, when the ground is warm and danger of frost is over, in hills 4 feet apart for the summer or bush varieties, and 8 feet for winter varieties. Light land is best, and it should be made very rich with well-rotted manure. We prefer manuring the whole land rather than putting the manure in the hills only. Thin the plants to three or four in a hill after they get their second leaves. To keep off the bugs, dust the plants as soon as they come up with slackened lime or plaster infused with turpentine.

NEW WHITE CROOKNECK SQUASH.

A white Crookneck squash is certainly a novelty. This new squash is not only pure white but is very large and early and of the best quality. The fruit is much larger and handsomer than the old Yellow Crookneck. Oz, 25c., pkt. 10c.



NEW GIANT CROOKNECK SQUASH.

NEW GIANT CROOKNECK SQUASH.

This new strain of Crookneck squash is *twice as large as the old variety and of equally good quality, and a little earlier*. Fruit bright yellow and *very warty*. Its **LARGE SIZE**, earliness and handsome appearance will make it entirely supersede the old variety for market. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SUMMER AND FALL VARIETIES.

Price of the following varieties: Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Pure Gem—A delicious little squash. Perfectly round and pure white. Cooks dry and is of fine flavor. Excellent for summer or early fall use.

Boston Marrow—An excellent Fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep yellow and with thick flesh of the best quality.

Early Bush Crookneck—The most popular early Summer squash.

Early Bush Scallop—Flat white squashes, scalloped around the edge.

IMPROVED HUBBARD SQUASH.

Pure Dark Green and Warty.

There is no squash superior to a first-class Hubbard. Most Hubbards however, are of inferior shape and color, being light green with more or less yellow lines. Our improved strain, produced by constant and careful selection, produces squashes of *uniform shape, dark green and warty*. Such squashes are of the best quality and bring the highest price in market. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

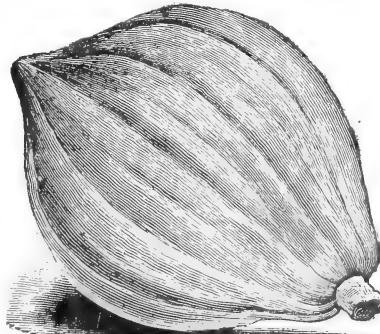
Price of any of the following varieties: Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Prolific, or Early Orange Marrow Squash—The best fall squash. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is earlier than the Boston Marrow and more prolific, and an improvement on that excellent variety. It is the finest squash for fall or early winter use.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak Squash—One of the finest Winter squashes. Will keep all winter. Cooks dry, and is of fine nutty flavor. The fruit is of medium size, light-green and smooth, with a hard, thin rind.

Marblehead—Fruit light green, smooth and of medium size. Flesh thick, yellow, and cooks dry, and is of the finest quality.

Essex Hybrid—A very sweet, fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Will keep all winter.



PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW SQUASH.



TOMATOES.



CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed in March or first of April, and transplant into other boxes or frames when the plants get two or three inches tall. Set out the plants when danger of frost is over, in good rich soil, in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. A mixture of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate applied at the rate of a handful to a plant, will produce a wonderful effect in the growth and productiveness of the plant and size of its fruit.

We make a specialty of growing the finest improved varieties of Tomatoes, and now, after selecting our seed stock from the largest, smoothest and most solid Tomatoes for years, we think we have the finest strains of some of the best varieties in existence.

POTOMAC TOMATO.

VERY SOLID, LARGE, SMOOTH AND PRODUCTIVE.

The accompanying photograph gives some idea of the size and solidity of this magnificent tomato. The seed was sent us some years ago by a friend on the Potomac River and we have greatly improved it since, until now we have a tomato of *large size, remarkably solid, and of quality that is unequalled*. It is also very productive and early, ripening nearly the whole crop of fruit before frost in the Northern States. The tomatoes contain fewer seeds and have more solid flesh in them than any other kind. For table use, canning and for market they are the finest tomato grown. Oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Potomac the Best of All.—Mr. J. M. Long of East Winthrop, Me., says: "The Potomac Tomato was the best of all. I don't think it is generally appreciated as it should be. We tried over 20 of the leading kinds to get one that was of first-class flavor, solid, smooth, and not too late for the Northern latitude. Potomac seems to be as solid and delicious as any, and in addition proved prolific, of good size and smooth enough for anybody. My wife will not eat any other kind now. I have found the tomato I was after."

EARLY LEADER TOMATO. THE EARLIEST TOMATO.

The Early Leader will ripen its fruit *earlier* than any other tomato. This tells the whole story. The man who can get his tomatoes into market first gets the most money. Like most of the early varieties the first is not as solid and fine flavored as some of the later sorts, but since it gives ripe tomatoes two weeks earlier than other kinds it will pay every one to have part of their plants of this variety. The fruit is of good size, smooth and a good color and the vines are *very prolific*. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, oz. 45c., pkt. 10c.

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

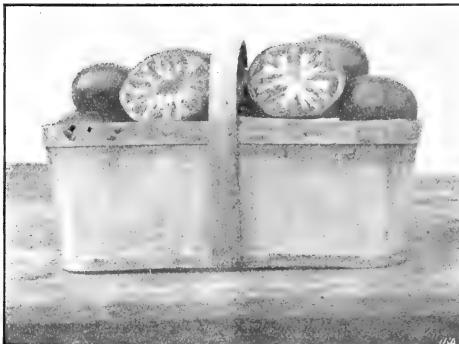
Very Early, Fine Quality, Takes but Little Room, Yields Well—One of the Best Tomatoes for Home Use and Market.

The plants of this variety grow very stocky, with a stiff upright stem that holds the fruit off the ground until quite large. The fruit is of good size, as *smooth* as an apple, of bright crimson color, *solid* and of the *best quality*. The plants grow so compact that they can be planted closer together than other varieties, and in this way a very large yield can be obtained off of a small piece of land. Our strain of this variety is superior to any other "Dwarf" or "Tree" Tomato, and will please all who grow it. Lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

EARLY RUBY.

THE EARLIEST SMOOTH TOMATO OF LARGE SIZE.

This is not only one of the *earliest* varieties but our *improved* strain produces tomatoes of *large size* and perfectly *smooth* and *regular*. This cannot be said of any other extra early tomato, all of which are either irregular or small. When this variety was first introduced it was not regular enough to suit us, but we have for a number of years been selecting the earliest and smoothest fruit from seed, and have now obtained a strain that is unsurpassed for earliness, smoothness and large size. The quality of the tomato is not quite as good as Dwarf Champion or Ignotum, but the Early Ruby will ripen its whole crop *very early*, and on this account is valuable for market and for those who have difficulty in getting tomatoes to ripen. Oz. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



POTOMAC TOMATO.—From a Photograph.

Bond's Early Minnesota

This new early tomato grows to a medium size, is *perfectly smooth*, and of the *finest quality*, which can not be said of any other extra early variety with which we are acquainted. For those who do not care for very large size, but want nice, smooth tomatoes of the best quality and want them early, the Early Minnesota will be a pleasing acquisition. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

IMPERIAL TOMATO.

This new Tomato possesses so many excellent points that it has become very popular wherever grown. It is a remarkably large, smooth, handsome tomato, dark red and very firm and solid. The vines are very strong, robust growers, and very productive. The fruit ripens early and is so even in size and handsome in appearance that it brings the highest price in market. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

IGNOTUM TOMATO.

The fruit is uniformly very large and remarkably firm and solid. The color is a rich scarlet and even all over the fruit without leaving any green around the stem. Our strain is so well bred that we can pick bushels upon bushels without an irregular tomato among them. We strongly recommend this variety for market, canning and table use. Our seed is all our own growing from selected fruit. Lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

MONTEREY, or HENDERSON'S No. 400.

A *very large* tomato sometimes weighing two pounds. It succeeds best on trellises when the fruit is kept off the ground. The tomatoes are *very solid* and of fine quality, with very few seeds. It is, however, somewhat irregular in shape and does not color well around the stem; but by giving extra care, some remarkably fine specimens can be obtained. Oz. 5c., pkt. 10c.

PRICE OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Livingston's Beauty—A very fine tomato. The fruit is so smooth regular and even in size that they look as though cast in a mold. It is a very heavy cropper, medium early, and a strong grower. Fine for market or canning.

Optimus—*Early*, smooth, bright scarlet and of best quality.

Golden Queen—The best *yellow* tomato. Fruit as smooth as an apple and of a beautiful color and fine quality.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—*Very large* solid fruit, somewhat irregular in shape, quite early.

Livingston's Favorite—A very popular variety. Fruit deep red, large and smooth. A heavy cropper.

Perfection—Very similar to above. Used largely for canning.

Paragon—Large, smooth, dark red. Very popular.

Trophy, Acme and General Grant—All well-known varieties.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES.

NEW PEACH—The fruit resembles a peach, sometimes in size and color than people are often deceived by it. It has even the bloom or fuzz of the peach, which is found on no other tomato. The fruit is of a sweet, pleasant flavor and is good eaten from the hand like a peach. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Red Cherry—Very small. Used for pickles and preserves. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Plum—Plum-shaped, bright yellow. Fine for preserves. Oz. 35c., pkt. 5c.

GROUND CHERRY, or HUSK TOMATO—Also called Strawberry Tomato, or Winter Cherry. Little yellow fruit that grows in a husk and of very peculiar flavor. Used principally for preserves. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow early in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to five or six inches apart in the fall or winter use, the best way is to sow in rows in June and July, but many prefer to sow broadcast and harrow or rake the seed in. For the purpose of Purple Top Strap Leaf it is the best variety. New market land is the best for this kind of culture. In sowing broadcast use about one pound of seed per acre. In drills use two pounds per acre.



EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and handsome, with purple top. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 10c.

White Flat Dutch.—Very early, pure white, and of the best quality. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Yellow Stone.—An early flat yellow turnip, of fine quality. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Aberdeen.—A large globe-shaped yellow turnip. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Ball.—A handsome early yellow turnip, as round as a ball, and of the best quality. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Cultivation.—Sow in May or June, in rows 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and thin the plants to ten inches apart. The land should be well manured or fertilized. We find a dressing of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, applied broadcast at the rate of 400 or 500 pounds per acre, before the seed is sown, gives the best results, often more than doubling the yield. Use about two pounds of seed per acre.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—Sow in May or June, in rows 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and thin the plants to ten inches apart. The land should be well manured or fertilized. We find a dressing of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, applied broadcast at the rate of 400 or 500 pounds per acre, before the seed is sown, gives the best results, often more than doubling the yield. Use about two pounds of seed per acre.

NEW WHITE SHORT TOP RUTA BAGA.

This new Swede turnip was sent to us by a grower in France. It proved to be a very handsome white ruta baga with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom. Grows to a good size, and are of fine quality. We strongly recommend this variety for home use and market where a white ruta baga is desired. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

BORAGE.—Sow seed in the spring in the open ground. Oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

CARAWAY.—Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CORIANDER.—The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

DILL.—Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

ROSEMARY.—A perennial, and will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Oz. 40c., pkt. 5c.

WHAT THEY SAY OF OUR SEEDS.

Only One Fault.

Mr. George Faulks, Hamilton Co., Ind., says: "I find one objection to the seeds you send me, the plants need too much thinning."

They all Grew.

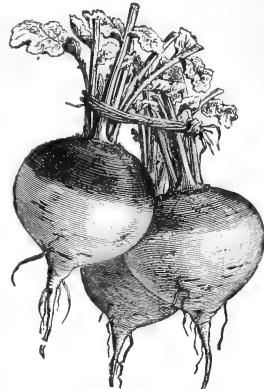
Mrs. Arthur Brown of Thurston, N. Y., writes us: "The seeds we bought of you last year were just as splendid, nearly every one came up and grew. Although our garden was planted very late, everything did nicely."

Good Seeds Better than Large Discounts.

Mr. S. N. Bailey of Dresden, Maine, writes: "It pays to have good seeds and I have always obtained them of you and shall continue to do as long as I use seeds. Many seedsmen, I see by their catalogues, of which I have 20 or more, make larger discounts than you, but do not stand behind their seeds as you do."

HARRIS' WHITE PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.

In the spring of 1892 one of our customers in Oswego, N. Y., sent us to some very handsome White Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, saying that they were brought into market by a Scotch gardener, and that they were preferred to all other ruta bagas in the market. They were such handsome turnips that we set them out and raised some seed from them. They are as round as a ball, with very short necks and tops; pure white on the bottom with purple top, and are large, smooth and handsome, and of excellent quality. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



Harris' White Purple-Top Ruta Bagas.

BREAD STONE TURNIP.

This is without exception the best table turnip we have ever eaten. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip class, but is smaller and earlier than ordinary ruta bagas. It can be sown at any time from the first of July to the first of August. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Imperial Purple Top.—The most popular variety. Large, handsome globe-shaped yellow turnip, with purple top. One of the best varieties for table use, market or stock feeding. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

White Sweet, or French.—Globe-shaped white turnip, with green top, and of excellent quality. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

TOBACCO.

We can furnish first-class seed of the following varieties of tobacco that has been grown with great care by one of the best growers in the country.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—The most popular variety. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Sterling.—Early, and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Havana.—The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

SWEET HERBS.

SAGE.—When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to four or five inches apart. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Lb. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed. Cultivate like sage. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

THYME.—Start the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed, and set out the plants when the ground is warm. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Promptness.

Mr. Charles Bennett of Abington, Mass., says: "Thanks for filling my order so promptly. The seeds and onion sets arrived all right and are very fine."

33 to 1.

Mr. R. C. Fuller of McKean Co., Pa., writes: "The pound of Dutton Seedling Potatoes I got of you produced 33 pounds of salable Potatoes. The seeds I have bought of you have always proved good."

Never a Poor Seed.

Mr. G. A. Winders of Belmont, N. Y., writes: "The seeds arrived O. K. If they are as good as in the past I shall be satisfied, for I never received a poor seed from your house."

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FOR 1897.

When seeds are ordered at the prices quoted in this list they will be sent by *Express or Freight* at the expense of the purchaser, but *not by Mail*. When the seeds ordered will weigh fifty pounds or more, it is usually cheaper to have them sent by freight than by express. Smaller packages than fifty pounds should be sent by express.

MARKET GARDENERS who use a considerable quantity of seed will do well to send us their list for *Special Quotations*.

DISCOUNT ON CLUB ORDERS.—It will pay to get up a club for our seeds and have them sent by Express or Freight. On such orders we will allow *ten per cent. discount* from prices quoted in this list, but the above discount does not apply to Peas, Beans or Corn ordered at *bushel rates*, nor Potatoes, Farm Seeds and Fertilizers. On these we can allow *no discount*.

DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS.—On any order for seeds, ordered at the prices quoted in this list, amounting to \$10.00 or more we will allow a *discount of ten per cent.*, with the same exceptions as above.

Please Observe that we *cannot* send Seeds by *Mail* when ordered at these prices.

All Seeds *NOT* on this List will be sent by *Express or Freight* at *ten cents per pound less* than the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue.

ASPARAGUS.

	lb.	1/4 lb.	oz.
Columbian Mammoth White	\$90	28	13
Conover's Colossal	25	12	6
Palmetto	40	15	...

BEETS.

	55	18	6
ECLIPSE.	55	18	6
Egyptian Blood Turnip	55	18	6
Extra Early Bassano	45	16	6
Bastain's Blood Turnip	45	16	6
Early Blood Turnip	45	16	6
Long Smooth Blood Red	45	16	6
MANCHEL WURZEL, or Large Beet for Stock.	30	12	6
Harris' Yellow Globe Margel.	30	12	6
Giant Yellow Intermediate	30	12	6
Golden Tannard	35	15	...
Mammoth Long Red, or Nor-biton Giant	30	12	6
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet	30	15	...
Imperial Sweet Beet	30	10	...
Lane's Improved Sugar Beet	35	12	...

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush.

	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
NEW VALENTINE WAX.	17	30	\$1.15	\$4.50
New Stringless Green Podded.	20	40	2.00	\$8.50
Gleaves' Improved Valentine.	20	40	2.00	\$8.50
Early Mohawk.	15	25	1.40	7.50
Black Wax.	15	25	1.25	4.50
Black-Eyed Wax.	15	25	1.15	4.00
Golden Wax.	15	25	1.15	4.00
Gold Wax.	15	25	1.05	3.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.	15	25	1.05	3.50
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.	15	25	1.00	3.50
Henderson's Bush Lima.	17	30	1.75	6.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.	20	35	2.00	7.00

BEANS—Pole.

	58	50	2.00	...
Golden Flageolet Wax.	25	45	2.00	...
Speckled Cranberry.	40	70	2.00	...
King of the Garden Lima.	18	30	2.00	7.00
Large Lima.	18	30	2.00	7.00
Scarlet Runner.	25	45	2.00	8.00

BEANS—Field.

	15	25	90	3.00
Boston Small Pea.	15	25	90	2.75
Boston Marrow.	15	25	80	2.75
Marrow Pea.	15	25	80	2.50

CORN—Sweet.

	12	20	80	2.75
New White Cory.	15	25	85	3.00
Country Gentleman.	15	25	90	3.25
Shaker's Early.	12	20	80	2.50
Heirloom.	12	20	80	2.50
Black Mexican.	12	20	90	3.00
Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.	12	20	80	3.00
Stowell's Evergreen.	12	20	70	2.25
Cold Coin.	12	20	80	3.00
Perry's Hybrid.	12	20	80	2.75
Parching, or Pop Corn.	15	25	125	4.00

CARROTS.

	lb.	1/4 lb.	oz.
MASTODON.	\$65	20	12
OX-HEART, or Cuerande.	75	22	8
Long Yellow Short Horn.	85	25	8
Harris' Early Half Long.	70	20	8
Long Orange.	65	20	8
Large White Belgian.	50	15	...

CUCUMBERS.

	13	18	28	...
New Siberian.	65	22	...	
Japanese Climbing.	1.40	45	...	
Cool and Crisp.	90	28	...	
Red Burp.	75	25	...	
New Giant White.	70	25	...	
Paris Pickling.	1.65	45	18	
Tallby's Hybrid.	45	17	8	
Nichol's Medium Green.	45	17	8	
Early Russian.	45	17	8	
Early Cluster.	45	17	8	
Early White Spine.	45	17	8	
Improved Long Green.	45	17	8	
Early Frame.	45	17	8	
Green Prolific, for pickling.	45	17	8	

MUSK MELON.

	lb.	1/4 lb.	oz.
Grand Rapids.	\$1.40	40	18
Malibrook.	1.40	40	18
New Cosmopolitan.	1.40	40	18
New Early Hackensack.	60	20	8
Emerald Gem.	60	20	8
Miller's Cream.	70	20	8
Champion Market.	1.40	40	18
Netted Gem.	60	20	8
Fine Green Nutmeg.	60	20	8
White Japanese.	60	20	8
Casaba.	60	20	8
Montreal Market.	60	20	8
Prolific Nutmeg.	60	20	8
Hackensack.	60	20	8

WATER MELON.

	1.15	30	13
Fordhook Early.	1.15	30	13
Mountain Sweet.	55	18	8
Kohl's Gem.	55	18	8
Ice Cream, true white seeded.	55	18	8
Cuban Queen.	55	18	8
Mammoth Iron Clad.	55	18	8
Watermelon.	60	20	8

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

	20	...
ONIONS.	1.30	38
Early Southport Red Globe.	1.30	38
Weatherford Red.	1.10	32
Yellow Globe Danvers, extra selected.	1.40	38
Yellow Globe Danvers, California seed.	75	25
Round Yellow Danvers.	90	28
Southport White Globe.	2.40	72
Early Large Red.	1.40	38
Shirley Skin, White Portuguese.	2.40	72
Shirley Globe.	90	58
New Early Barlettas.	1.85	55
Giant Rocca.	1.65	48
Prairie Taker.	1.90	58

For five pounds or upwards write for special prices.

ONION SETS.

	qt.	pk.	bu.
Yellow.	20	\$8	\$3.75
White Silverskin.	25	1.20	4.00
Potato Onion Sets.	30	1.75	5.00
Egyptian, or Perennial Tree.	20	8.00	35.00

Write for prices per bushel.

PEAS.

	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Alaska.	15	35	\$1.00	\$3.75
First and Best, or First of All.	13	20	90	3.00
Nott's Excelior.	18	35	1.50	5.00
Blue Peter.	15	25	1.20	4.00
Ward's Bedford.	15	25	1.20	4.00
Ward's Market Garden.	15	25	1.20	4.00
JUMO.	18	35	1.20	4.00
Bliss' Abundance.	15	25	1.15	4.00
Yorkshire Hero.	15	25	1.20	4.00
Tall Sugar (edible pods).	18	35	1.85	7.00
Black-Eyed Little Gem.	15	25	1.20	4.00
Premium Gem.	15	25	1.50	5.00
Heroine.	15	25	1.50	5.00
American Wonder, true.	18	30	1.50	5.00
Champion of England.	12	20	90	3.00
Telephone.	15	25	1.25	4.00
White Marrowfat.	10	15	70	2.00
Dark White Marrowfat.	12	20	75	2.00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.	10	15	70	2.00

	13	18	28	8
Caihoun.	90	28	8	...
Large Cheese.	35	12	6	...
Connecticut Field.	20	10	6	...
Mammoth Potiron.	2.35	60	18	...

PARSNIP.

	lb.	1/4 lb.	oz.
Long Hollow Crown.	35	18	6
Cuerney Half Long.	40	15	6
...			

RADISH.

	1.15	20	8
Earliest Scarlet White-Tipped Forcing.	75	20	8
Earliest Scarlet Forcing.	75	20	8
Felton's Improved White Box.	80	32	10
...			
Earliest Scarlet Globe Short Top.	85	25	10
New French Breakfast.	50	17	6
Long Scarlet Short Top.	50	17	6
White Strasburg.	50	17	6

Other varieties, including Winter Radishes, deduct 10c. per pound from price on page 16.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

	1.35	38	13
New Mammoth Sandwich Island.			
...			
SPINACH.			
Long Standing.	20	10	6
Prickly, or Winter.	20	10	6
Round, or Summer.	20	10	6
Froffay.	20	10	6
Norfolk Savoy Leaf (Bloomdale).	20	10	6
New Zealand.	85	25	8

SQUASH—Summer.

	22	8
New White Crockneck.	65	22
Ciant Crookneck.	65	22
Early Bush Crookneck.	60	20
Early Bush Scallop.	60	20

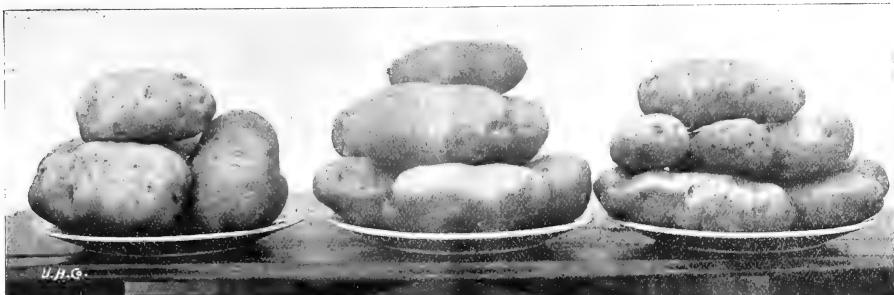
SQUASH—Winter.

	22	8
Pike's Peak, or Sibley.	60	20
Hubbard, very fine strain.	65	20
...		
Perfect Gem.	60	20
Boston Marrow.	60	20
...		
Essex Hybrid.	60	20



POTATOES.

Northern Grown Seed. No Blight or Other Diseases.



U.H.C.

CARMAN No. 1.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT DIVIDE.

THREE GRAND MAIN CROP POTATOES.—*For description see next page.*

It does not pay to plant poor mixed seed potatoes, grown on blight-infested fields. Such seed never can give the best results, no matter how favorable the circumstances.

It pays to plant good seed of the best varieties, even if such seed costs four times as much. We speak from our own experience. We have often seen a difference in yield of 100 to 150 bushels per acre between some of the best new varieties and the varieties commonly grown. The seed of the new varieties costs, perhaps, \$4.00 per acre more than the other, and the value of the crop was \$35 to \$50 per acre more. The older varieties yielded well once, but had become infested with the germ of the blight and lost their vigor.

Why not raise 300 bushels per acre instead of the usual 150 bushels? It can be just as easily done if the best varieties are used. They will cost but little more.

Our Seed Potatoes are stored in dark, cool cellars and in pits, and keep without shrinking or sprouting, so that when planted they have all their vigor unimpaired.

Prices.—At the prices quoted we pack and deliver the potatoes to freight depot in Rochester, and make no charge for boxes or barrels, but we do not pay freight charges. Our barrels hold three bushels each.

EARLY
HARVEST.
The
Best
Early
White
Potato



EARLY HARVEST.

EARLY HARVEST.

The Earliest, Largest and Handsomest White Potato.

The Early Harvest has proved to be not only very early but of remarkable vigor and capable of yielding extremely large crops. The potatoes are *pure white*, with numerous eyes, and grow to a *very large size* for an early variety. We think this variety will produce more and better potatoes than any other early white potato, and, with the possible exception of the "Early May," than any early potato of any color. We offer these potatoes at a price that leave no excuse for planting ordinary seed of inferior varieties. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

EARLY
MAY.
The Earliest.
Yield
250 Bushels
per
Acre.

EARLY MAY.

The Earliest Potato—"EARLY MAY."

This new early potato was a surprise to us. It was planted later than any other variety on the farm but got ripe *ten days earlier* than the other varieties hitherto considered the earliest potatoes. But what is more remarkable, it yielded over *250 bushels per acre*, while many other varieties blighted and proved nearly a failure.

The potatoes are light rose color, smooth, with shallow eyes and very handsome and are of very uniform size and shape. (*See Cut.*) The vines are vigorous and healthy. The quality of the potato is of the best. This will prove a very profitable market variety, being two weeks earlier than Early Rose, Hebron and other early varieties. Don't fail to plant it. ½ pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2.00, bbl. \$5.00.

A Grand New White Potato, WASHINGTON.

First in Yield, First in Profit, and First in the Estimation of Every Grower.

There are so many new varieties of potatoes offered every year—many of which are no better than many well-known varieties—that we are always very particular, before offering a new variety, to thoroughly test it, and if it does not possess any superiority over older varieties we discard it. But when we discovered this potato—which we have called “**Washington**”—and saw what it was, we decided, without a moment's hesitation, that it was ahead of anything now grown. It is a handsome, smooth, white potato, of the best shape, as shown in the photograph, page 21, grows *uniformly* to a good marketable size, and is not affected by blight or scab, and **yields more than any other variety we have grown**. What more could be desired for a profitable market potato? The potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they will score “extra fancy,” and sell for the highest prices. The quality of the potato is good, but not quite up to some of the smaller-yielding varieties, nevertheless it is much superior to many of the varieties now largely grown.

We advise everyone to get a start with the seed of this potato this year. We offer it at a reasonable price, considering its great value and the small amount of seed we have. The Washington is not for sale by any other dealer this year.

Price—By mail: Lb. 45c., 3 lbs. \$1.00. By freight or express: $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bbl. \$3.50, bbl. \$9.00.

STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES.

New Queen—This is one of the best early varieties, and succeeds on nearly all soils. The potatoes are light pink, oval to long in shape, grow to a large size and yield heavy crops. Much earlier than Early Rose. We recommend this one of the best early potatoes for home use or market. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

Chicago Market—A very early light-red potato. Grows uniformly large smooth and handsome, and yields remarkably well. One of the best early varieties. Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.25, bbl. \$3.00.

Early Rose—We have some pure and genuine seed of this old favorite. It seems as vigorous as ever. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

Rochester Rose—This is a larger and better yielder than the Early Rose and is of equally good quality. It is a first-class second early potato for market or home use. Will yield as much as most late varieties. Quality the best. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES. CARMAN NO. I. (See Illustration.)

This potato has been talked about so much during the past two years, and its merits have become so well known, that it seems hardly necessary to describe it. It seems to have earned universal praise. It is a medium early potato, oval to round in shape, smooth and white, with very few and shallow eyes. The vines are remarkably vigorous, growing stocky and spreading, and resist blight wonderfully well. The potatoes grow close together in the hill and are even in size; on good land practically all are marketable. The quality is *first class*. Yielded with us this year 290 bushels per acre; many report much larger yields. We think it is the best medium or second early potato. Our seed is very fine. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

CARMAN NO. 3.

This is similar to Carman No. 1 and to the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is later than the No. 1 and of better quality than the Rural New Yorker and sets more potatoes in the hill. The potatoes are smooth and handsome and with few eyes. It seems to be superior to the Rural New Yorker in every way, and will undoubtedly supersede that popular variety. Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.25, bbl. \$3.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Of the finest quality; yields well; the best for home use. All who want a really fine potato, that will cook dry and mealy, should plant the Green Mountain. Their quality is superb. The potatoes are oblong, white, eyes few and shallow, and skin slightly netted, which always denotes good quality in a potato. The seed should be cut to two eyes and planted on light land. If the land is rich they will yield big crops of extra fine potatoes. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

GREAT DIVIDE.

This potato has been largely advertised and great claims made for it. In our tests it has certainly proved itself to be among the first in yield and quality. The potatoes are long, white with numerous shallow eyes and smooth skin. The quality is excellent—the best of the large-yielding kinds. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.



DUTTON'S SEEDLING.

We have grown this variety for three years, and consider it one of the best and most profitable potatoes to raise for market. It gave us an average of **305 Bushels** of marketable potatoes per acre this year, and has done nearly as well every year since it was introduced. The potatoes are long, white and smooth, and grow *uniformly* large, so that, practically, the whole crop is marketable. The vines are stout and vigorous and are free from blight, and the potatoes are *perfectly free from scab*. This potato will prove profitable to all who plant it. Don't plant inferior varieties when you can get the Dutton's at the price we offer them. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

Mr. A. N. Wallace, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., writes us: “*The bushel of Dutton's Seedling potatoes I had at you last year I planted on 1-1/2 part of an acre, in drifts, cut to two eyes. The yield was 3 bushels, or 1/3 bushels per acre. Very few eyes, and no sprout or fruit of any kind. There was not a bushel of small potatoes in the lot. This on hand without measure of any kind. I am very much pleased with them.*”

MONEY MAKER—This is a long, white, late potato, absolutely *blight proof*, as far as we can see. We saw one potato field in which the vines were completely blighted, except a few rows of Money Maker, which were as green and thrifty as could be desired. The vines are remarkably strong. They can be distinguished in any field by their wonderful growth and vigor. The potatoes are uniformly large, straight and handsome and of superior quality. We strongly recommend this potato for sections where blight is troublesome. This variety should be planted two weeks earlier than most other kinds as it requires longer to mature. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

SENECA BEAUTY—This is the finest and handsomest *red* potato that we have ever grown. The color is bright and attractive, very different from the ordinary dull-red potatoes. It yields immensely, and the quality is superb. Where a red potato is desirable we strongly recommend the Seneca Beauty. It never blights or is affected by scab. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

Rural New Yorker—This has become a very popular variety, and hardly needs a description. We can furnish first-class stock. Pk. 40c., bu. \$1.00, bbl. \$2.50.

Irish Daisy—A much advertised and greatly-praised variety, introduced by a Philadelphia seedsman, who claimed it was better in every way than any other potato on earth. We have grown it for two years and fail to discover where the superiority comes in. It is a round, white potato with deep eyes. Its principal characteristic is a tendency to produce great numbers of potatoes in a hill. We have dug hills that contained twenty and some even thirty potatoes, all as large or larger than a hen's egg. When given the best of land enormous crops should be possible. The quality of the potato is poor. We offer our seed at the low prices: Pk. 35c., bu. 90c., bbl. \$1.75.

WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.—When it is desired to purchase potatoes in any considerable quantities (4 or 5 barrels or more) please write us for **SPECIAL PRICES** on the varieties desired.



FARM AND FIELD SEEDS.



It Pays to Plant the Best Varieties.—The cost is but slightly more than for common mixed seed, and the results are always very much better. Take Corn, for instance. The difference in cost of seed between a good variety and common corn is not more than fifty cents an acre, yet we have often seen a difference in yield of twenty to twenty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre, in favor of the improved seed.

We make a specialty of raising fine seeds of the best varieties of Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., and sell them at low prices. We make no charge for bags, and deliver the seeds at express or freight depot in Rochester without extra charge.



Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn.
Ears 14 inches long.

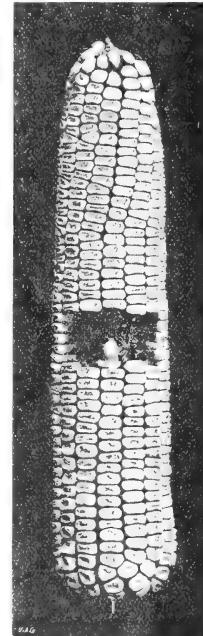
MAMMOTH EIGHT ROWED YELLOW FLINT CORN.

What we want in a corn for the north eastern states is *earliness* combined with productiveness and vigor. This is what we have been aiming for in breeding up this corn. It is not a new variety, but a *well-bred strain* of eight rowed yellow corn. In selecting and "breeding" this corn we have not only considered the size of the ears, but what is equally or more important the *habit and productiveness of the stalk*. We want the stalk to be strong, with broad leaves and two or more good ears of corn. The usual practice of selecting the best ears no matter from what kind of a stalk is not the way to obtain a first class corn.

Our mammoth eight rowed corn shows the result of careful and scientific selection. The stalks grow very strong, not too tall, and each produce **two or more ears** which are long, sound and well filled out to the tip. This is, of course, on good land where the corn is not planted too thick. No corn can produce perfect ears when crowded. Three stalks in a hill is all that should be allowed to grow, or if in drills the stalks should be a foot apart and the rows 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. This corn will mature ready to eat in 90 days from the date of planting. Our crop in 1885 was in one field of 5 acres, 900 bushels of sound ears or *150 bushels per acre*. At this writing we cannot give the exact yield of this year's crop, but it is a large one. Don't think of planting ordinary corn when you can get this improved strain at the following prices: Peck 50c., bushel \$1.50, 2 bushels \$2.50. Ears, bushel \$1.00, barrel (3 bu.) \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, lb. 30c., 3 lbs. 75c.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT CORN.

This new early Dent Corn can be grown in the northern states as well as Flint Corn. It is the earliest Dent Corn with good large ears. Many who have wished to raise Dent Corn on account of its prolificness but have been deterred from doing so by the lateness of the older varieties will welcome this new early variety, which possesses the prolificness of the Dent varieties and the earliness of the Flint. The stalks grow 6 to 8 feet high and make first class fodder. Pkt. 55c., bu. \$1.75, 2 bu. \$3.00.



WHITECAP YELLOW DENT.

EARLY GOLDEN PROLIFIC OATS.

There is no grain of which there are so many so-called new varieties constantly being introduced as Oats, yet few of these varieties show any improvement over kinds in common use. But we think the Golden Prolific is distinct and valuable. The heads are long and branching, the grain large and plump and the straw strong and stiff. The Golden Prolific has yielded more for the last two years than any of the varieties grown on the farm, and we have tried all the most promising. The grain is more yellow than some varieties, has a *very thin* husk and weighs nearly 40 pounds to the measured bushel. There are a number of varieties of oats that are heavier, among them White Plume (called by one seedsman "Mortgage Lifter") Swedish Oats, Clydesdale, but then all have such thick hard husks that horses cannot masticate or digest them. The extra weight is almost entirely in the husk. Peck 40c., bushel \$1.00, bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$2.25, 10 bushels or more at 80c. per bushel of 32 pounds.

IMPROVED AMERICAN OATS.

We have grown this variety for a number of years, and still think it the best white oats in cultivation. With its plump, heavy grain, stiff straw and remarkable vigor and prolificness, it is hard to equal. We can furnish choice, heavy seed as follows: Peck 35c., bushel 90c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels \$2.00, 10 bushels or more at 75c. per bushel.

BAXTER'S PROLIFIC BARLEY.

This is an improved early six rowed Barley, that we have found much superior to the six rowed Barley commonly grown. The heads are long and the grain plump and heavy. The straw is stiff and holds up well even under a heavy crop and wet weather. From our trials we think it *will yield at least one-third more* than any other variety. Peck 40c., bushel \$1.00, bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$2.30, 10 bushels or more at 85c. per bushel.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

For fall pasture for sheep we have found nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. Sown in July it makes an excellent growth by September 1, when pastures are becoming short, and will furnish most excellent forage for sheep or cows all through the fall. We were much pleased with the results obtained with it the past season. Sow broadcast at the rate of about 5 pounds per acre. Land adjoining a pasture is best, so that the sheep can feed on both at the same time. Lb. postpaid 25c., by express or freight 15c. per lb., 10 lbs. or more 12c. per lb.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

These are the best Peas to sow with oats for fodder, which makes excellent food for cattle, sheep and hogs. Peck 50c., bushel \$1.55, 2 bushels \$2.40. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

We can furnish re-cleaned Grass and Clover seeds that are pure and free from weed seeds at the following prices. If any seeds are wanted by mail please add 8 cents per pound for postage:

	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Top, 14 lbs. per bushel, extra re-cleaned, 32 lbs. per bushel. One bushel is equal to 2½ bushels of ordinary seed.	\$ 15	\$ 45	\$ 1.35
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean.	25	60	5.50
Orehardt Grass.	20	70	2.20
White Clover.	25	70	1.00
Alfalfa or Lucerne.	25	3.00	10.00
Hungarian Grass.	10	50	1.50
English Perennial Rye Grass.	15	50	1.75
Italian Rye Grass.	18	55	2.00
Italian Fescue.	25	1.00	3.50
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass (true perennial).	25	1.00	3.50
Meadow Foxtail.	40	1.00	3.00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	25	75	2.75
German or Golden Millet. Write for price.			
Alsike Clover. Write for price per bushel.	18		
Red Clover, medium, extra re-cleaned. Write for price per bushel.			
Red Clover, mammoth, extra re-cleaned. Write for price.			
Timothy, extra re-cleaned. Write for price.			

HARRIS' GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

For Hay or Permanent Pasture.

For hay and permanent pasture combined, Harris' Grass Mixture will be found unsurpassed. It consists of Orchard Grass, Red, Alsike and White Clover, English and Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, True Perennial Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy and Red Top. This mixture can be sown in the spring or autumn, with or without grain. If sown alone, sow four bushels per acre; if with grain, three bushels per acre.

Harris' Grass and Clover Seed Mixture—By mail 35¢ per lb., 3 lbs. \$1.00. By freight or express, pk. 85¢, bu. (20 lbs.) \$3.00; no charge for bags.

HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED.

Composed of Extra Re-cleaned Seed of the Finest Grasses for Lawns.

To obtain a thick, even, rich, dark-green lawn, there is nothing more important than *good seed*. Most of the lawn grass seed sold is composed of ordinary cheap grass seed, not half cleaned and full of weed seeds that fill the lawn with foul weeds and spoil its beauty. Such seed is full of chaff and much lighter than clear seed.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture of the finest grasses, such as produce thick, velvety lawns, and only the *cleanest and heaviest* seed is used, thus insuring purity and strong vitality. The seed weighs 2 lbs. per bushel, while ordinary lawn grass seed weighs only 14 lbs. per bushel, thus a bushel of our seed is equal to nearly two bushels of ordinary seed. In comparing prices, this fact should not be overlooked.

Price of Harris' Lawn Grass Seed—By mail, postpaid, per lb. (1½ quarts), 45¢; 3 lbs. or more at 40¢ per lb. By express or freight, not prepaid, per peck (6 lbs.), \$1.10; per bushel (24 lbs.), \$4.00.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The land should be plowed or spaded as early in the spring as possible, and thoroughly raked over, so that it is perfectly level on the surface. If the land is hard or very poor it is well to spread a layer of muck or rich earth over the surface an inch or two deep, and also to apply a dressing of manure or fertilizer composed of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate or bone meal, using 10 to 15 pounds per square rod. This should be raked into the soil and the seed sown broadcast as evenly as possible at the rate of one pound (1½ quarts) per square rod, or five bushels per acre. The seed should also be raked in. On old lawns that need re-invigorating, sow a half pound of seed to the square rod, and the same quantity of fertilizer as recommended above.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWNS.

See Page 40.



VEGETABLE PLANTS.



CABBAGE PLANTS, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS and CELERY PLANTS, Grown in Enormous Quantities.

TOMATO PLANTS in any Quantity, by Mail or Express.

We grow great quantities of late Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants, and can furnish them in any quantity desired, at **very low prices**. The Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants will be ready to ship about June 1st, and from then until August 1st, we aim to have a constant supply of plants in the best condition. Celery Plants ready the last of June.

Orders booked at any time and plants sent when wanted. We make no charge for packing and guarantee the safe delivery of the plants in good condition. *When in need of Plants please write us for prices on the quantity desired.*

CABBAGE PLANTS,

Ready June 1st to August 1st.

All the leading varieties, including the Danish Cabbages, Solid Emperor and Hollander.

By Mail, Postpaid.

	By Express, not Prepaid.
25 plants	\$.15
100 plants45
200 plants75

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS,

Ready June 1st to August 1st.

Erhart Earliest Dwarf and *Snowball* the best varieties for either early or late crops.

By Mail, Postpaid.

	By Express, not Prepaid.
25 plants	\$.25
100 plants80
200 plants	1.50

PEPPER PLANTS,

Ready May 15th.

Bell or Bull Nose, Golden Dawn, Cayenne, dozen, postpaid 35

CELERY PLANTS,

Ready last of June.

First class, large stocky plants, grown in enormous quantities. Please write us for prices on quantities and varieties required. We can furnish larger and better plants than it is possible for the average grower to raise. We grow all the varieties named in this Catalogue.

By Mail, Postpaid.

	By Express, not Prepaid.
100 plants	\$.50
200 plants85

TOMATO PLANTS,

Ready May 15th.

We can furnish good, strong transplanted plants of the following varieties: Early Ruby, Early Leader, Dwarf Champion, Potomac, Imperial and Ignatium. Our plants are very much superior to those ordinarily sold.

By Mail, Postpaid.

	By Express, not Prepaid.
1 dozen plants	\$.30
2 dozen plants50

50 plants	\$.75
100 plants	1.00
1000 plants	8.00



FLOWER SEEDS.



We think everyone who has had any experience in the matter, knows that good Flower Seeds are hard to get. A great deal of the seed that is offered by seedsmen and at country stores is too old to grow. We take great pains to get the best and freshest seeds from the most reliable growers in Germany, France and this country, and are sure that it will grow and give the best of satisfaction. There are many very beautiful flowers that can be grown very easily from seed. Many of the old flowers have been wonderfully improved. Everyone should grow some of the new and improved *Asters*, *Coreopsis*, *Marigolds*, *Nasturtiums*, *Poppies* and *Sweet Peas*. Their beauty will be a surprise to all who are not familiar with the improvements that have been made in the last few years. You cannot get better seeds than we offer, no matter how gorgeous the pictures or glowing the descriptions. We offer the **BEST** and they will **GROW**.

The Finest Flower Seeds at Less than Half Price.

See what we Offer in Collections, page 34.

ASTERS.



NEW JAPANESE ASTER.

The new and improved varieties of *Asters* are among our most beautiful and satisfactory flowers, and will be a source of pleasure to all who raise them.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in the open ground in May, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to a box apart in the rows; or sow the seed in a box and transplant the plants when a few inches high into the open ground.

NEW JAPANESE ASTER.

This new *Aster* is distinct from all other varieties, the flowers, as shown in our cut, have long narrow, and gracefully curved petals, and are of immense size and of a beautiful shade of pink. They are among the handsomest *Asters* we have ever grown. Everyone should see these *Asters* to appreciate their beauty. Pkt. 10c., 2 pkts. 25c.

NEW WHITE BRANCHING ASTERS.

These new *Asters* grow on long stems that branch out from the plant, which produce a very graceful effect and removes the stiffness which is the common fault of *Asters*. The flowers have narrow petals which are also very graceful in appearance. The plants are very floriferous, often being covered with their beautiful flowers. These *Asters* are especially useful for cutting and decorating purposes, where their long stems and large, handsome flowers produce the most pleasing effects. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NEW GIANT WHITE COMET ASTER.

The White Comet *Aster* is one of the handsomest flowers grown from seed, but the *New Giant White Comet* is superior to it in size and beauty. The flowers are often five inches across, with beautifully curled and twisted petals, making them look like finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. Undoubtedly the finest *pure white Aster* ever introduced and will be found a great addition to any garden. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW JAPANESE ASTER.

OTHER COMET ASTERS.

All with Beautifully Curled Petals and Flowers of the Largest Size.

Rose and White—Very attractive. Petals pink edged with white. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.
Light Blue—A beautiful shade of color. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the finest Comet *Asters*. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS.

Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection—One of the handsomest of all *Asters*. The flowers are very large and double, with incurved petals, producing a perfect ball. Plants grow 20 inches high and are covered with flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the most beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

VICTORIA—Two feet high. A truly magnificent *Aster*. A profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; large, beautiful flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

DAWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED—One foot high. A splendid and very beautiful variety; flowers large and exceedingly abundant; mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

Betteridge's Quilled—The newest and best form of quilled *Aster*. The plants continue to bloom later than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

WASHINGTON—The largest of all *Asters*. The flowers measure four inches in diameter, and are perfectly double and of fine form. We have a mixture of many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

TRIUMPH—The most beautiful of all dwarf *Asters*. The plants grow only about eight inches high, and are a perfect mass of large deep-scarlet flowers of the finest form, with incurved petals. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

WHITE MIGNON—A beautiful white *Aster*. The flowers are not large, but are very double and are borne in great abundance. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NEW ROSE—Two feet high. Flowers large and double, resembling a rose; one of the most beautiful *Asters*. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

COMET ASTER.

ASTERS—Continued.

Harlequin—About twenty inches high. Mixed colors. A very peculiar and beautiful variety. The petals are striped with different colors—red and white, white and blue, etc.,—producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

CROWN—About twenty inches high. One of the most beautiful Asters. The flowers have a white center, surrounded by a broad margin of blue, red, purple, etc. Flowers large and perfectly double. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NINE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED—We will send a mixture of the seed of Victoria, Betteridge Quilled, New Rose, German Quilled, Washington, Crown, White Mignon, Truffaut's Peony-Flowered Perfection, and Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered Asters. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

ABRONIA.

A beautiful California plant, trailing along the ground and resembling the Verbena. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose colored, and continues to bloom all through the summer and autumn.

Abroña Umbellata—Lilac and rose colored; fragrant Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

AGERATUM.

An annual plant bearing fringe-like flowers. Especially useful for bouquets.

Blue—Pkt. 5c. **Pure White**—Pkt. 5c.

AQUILEGIA.—COLUMBINE.

Double Honeysuckle.

A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, renders this plant well worthy of a place in every garden.

Fine Double, Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

AMARANTHUS.

The plant grows four or five feet high, and bears long tassel-like flowers of a deep-red color. Pkt. 5c.

BALLOON VINE.

A rapid-growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling a small balloon. Sow seed in May. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS.

These charming flowers can easily be grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly. To get the best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.

Improved Double Camellia-flowered Balsams.

These are the finest Balsams in existence. The flowers are *very large* and *perfectly double*, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant presents a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, costing ten times as much in Germany as any other variety. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

Dwarf Double White Balsam—Beautiful double, pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double Spotted—Large double flowers spotted with various colors. Very pretty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Rose Flowered—A most beautiful class, the flowers resembling small roses, and are perfectly double and of charming colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Fine Double, Mixed—A mixture of the finest rose-flowered and spotted varieties. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

The above five varieties mixed, per pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

BARTONIA.

A very hardy plant, bearing large bright-yellow flowers in great profusion throughout the summer and autumn. Very showy and attractive.

Dwarf Golden Bartonia—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 21c.

NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Bachelor's Button or "Corn Flower" has always been a favorite flower; but now that we have this new double variety it should be doubly so. The plants are as vigorous and hardy as the old variety, and produce their double and semi-double flowers in the greatest profusion through the summer and late in the fall, even after hard frost. Our seed is a mixture of the best colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

OTHER VARIETIES OF BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Emperor William—A new variety of a beautiful *deep-blue* color and with large flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

VICTORIA—A new *dwarf* variety, growing only eight inches high and covered with dark-blue flowers all summer. Very pretty for edges or borders. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the best single varieties. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

CANNAS.

A superb plant for decorating lawns and gardens. Their large glossy leaves and bright-colored flowers render them pre-eminent for this purpose. They can easily be grown from seed and flower the first year.

CULTURE—If early plants are desired, sow the seed in pots or a box in the house about April 1st. It is a good plan to file off a part of the hard shell of the seed before planting, so that moisture can penetrate to the seed. The seed should be soaked in tepid water 24 hours before planting. Transplant into the open ground when danger of frost is past. The seed can also be sown in the open ground in May, where they are to grow. The bulbs can be taken up and stored in the cellar, and will be fine plants the following year.

Canna Seed—The handsomest named varieties of Cannas are grown from bulbs only, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the *large flowering French Cannas*, which are by far the finest Cannas grown. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Canna Bulbs—See page 35.



ROSE-FLOWERED BALSAM.

Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



RACINUS CAMBODENSIS.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—*Ricinus*.

A very effective plant for lawn decoration or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm where the plants are to grow. It is well to put two or three seeds in a place and thin to one good plant.

***Ricinus Cambodensis*.**

A gorgeous new variety. This is the most attractive and gorgeous variety of Castor Oil Bean that we have ever seen. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish bronze leaves, with large red veins, present a most luxuriant and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Do not fail to sow it. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.

Sanguineus—A fine variety with dark red foliage. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

COBOEA SCANDENS.

A very rapid growing vine, growing from seed. From seed planted in the spring the vines will often grow 30 feet before fall, producing large flowers of deep violet-blue color.

CULTURE—Plant the seed, edge down, in a pot or box, in April, and set out the plant when the soil is warm, or plant the seed where the vine is to grow after the soil is warm.

Fresh Seed—Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS, or MORNING GLORY.

CULTURE—Sow the seed where the vines are to grow, early in the spring. The vine should be watered occasionally during dry weather.

Convolvulus Major—The Climbing Morning Glory, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Striped Rose and Mixed—A mixture of the finest striped rose and mixed colored Morning Glories. Pkt. 8c., 3 pks. 15c.

Convolvulus Minor—Vines are of dwarf habit, growing only about a foot high, flowers good sized and abundant. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

CALENDULA.

A very charming flower belonging to the Marigold family, and cultivated in the same way.

Large Double-Flowered Meteor—A beautiful variety, with large golden-yellow flowers with each petal striped with orange. The flowers are perfectly double and often 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

COCKSCOMB—*Celosia*.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground when warm, and thin the plants to a foot apart.



COCKSCOMB PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSUM.

Pyramidalis Plumosum—These Plumed Cockcombs are very handsome, showy and attractive plants, growing about two feet high and covered with a mass of the most gorgeous and brilliantly colored plume-like flowers. Mixed colors, crimson and golden. Pkt. 8c., 3 pks. 15c.

Glasgow Prize—Large, compact combs of a brilliant crimson color. Dwarfplants. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Mixed—A mixture of the dwarf crested varieties. Pkt. 8c., 3 pks. 15c.

CLARKIA.

Beautiful plants, blooming profusely; easily grown and exceedingly attractive. About 18 inches high. The seed can be sown in spring or fall, like Candytuft

Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

CANDYTUFT.

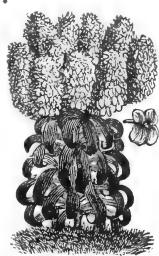
Candytuft is a very hardy plant and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is a universal favorite and is used for beds, borders, edging, pots, etc.

Dunnell's Crimson—A beautiful red variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

WHITE ROCKET—A magnificent variety, with large spikes of pure white flowers. This is so great an improvement on the ordinary Candytuft that it would hardly be recognized as the same flower. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.

Sweet Scented, Pure White—A delicate and charming variety; choice seed; you cannot sow too much of it. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c., oz. 35c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the best kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 10c., oz. 25c.



WHITE ROCKET.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A handsome, hardy annual of vigorous growth, clean foliage and beautiful flowers. A free bloomer, and continuing in flower very late in the autumn. Cultivation similar to Asters. These annual varieties must not, however, be confounded with the perennial kinds, so largely grown by florists.



DUNNELL'S NEW DOUBLE WHITE.

Chrysanthemum, Tri-Color—

Yellow and white single flowers. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Dunnell's New Double White
The flowers measure about two inches in diameter and a large percentage of them are perfectly double. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Dunnell's New Double Yellow—Similar to the above except in color, which is bright yellow. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Coron, Double White Dwarf—Very popular, almost perfectly double, and continues in bloom very late in the season. We picked a quantity of these charming daisy-like flowers November 10th. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

COSMOS.

One of the most attractive and useful annual flowers, now becoming very popular. The plant grows 3 to 5 feet high, with long graceful stems and fine leaves. The flowers resemble single dahlias, are not quite so large and are very pretty and attractive for table or house decoration. The plants will endure a hard frost and will flower until late in the fall. The plants can be taken up and potted and will grow and flower in the house for a long time.

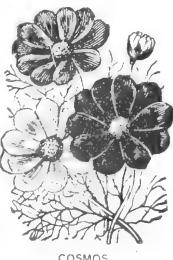
CULTURE—If early blooming plants are desired, sow the seed in a box in the house in March, and transplant to the garden in May, or sow the seed in the open ground about the first of May, and thin the plants to a foot apart.

White—Large white flowers, fine for cutting and decorating. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of all the best colors so far produced. Pkt. 8c., 3 pks. 15c.

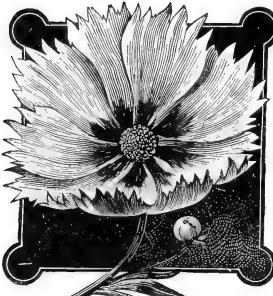
NEW DWARF YELLOW COSMOS—This is a new and entirely distinct variety of Cosmos.

The plants grow only about a foot high, and bear a great profusion of small, bright yellow flowers that are very pretty and attractive. The plants commence flowering early in the summer and continue until killed by frost. This new Cosmos is so easily raised and so pretty that every one should have it. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.



COSMOS.

COREOPSIS.



GOLDEN WAVE COREOPSIS.

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers, easily grown, and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn. The plants are about two feet high, and should stand not less than one foot apart. Keep the soil free from weeds and you will have a bed of the cleanest, brightest and most attractive flowers of all shades of yellow and brown. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring.

COLDEN WAVE—A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 18 inches high, and are covered with golden-yellow flowers with numerous centers. A row or bed of these plants, with their long, graceful stems and bright foliage, in contrast with the gorgous color of the flowers, present a most pleasing sight. The plants continue to flower through the summer and fall. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Bi-Color, Dwarf Mixed—Flowers a little smaller than the above, and of every shade of rich maroon, yellow and brown. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

COLDEN KING—A new dwarf variety, growing only 8 and 10 inches high, and covered with flowers of the richest maroon bordered with yellow. A very useful variety for edges and borders, where it will add greatly to the beauty of a garden. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.

NEW MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

These new Carnations are really a great addition to our out-door flowers. Hitherto Carnations could only be grown in hot-houses, but now, since we have the New Marguerite Carnations, they can be grown successfully in the open ground, and will flower within four months from the time of sowing the seed. The flowers are perfectly double, of good size, and beautifully fringed; and this, combined with their charming and varied colors and delicious fragrance, place them among the most desirable of all out-door flowers. The plants are dwarf and compact, and have stiff stems that hold up the flowers well without support. The seed should be sown early in the spring, in boxes in the house, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as warm weather comes. The plants can be taken up in the fall and will flower a long time in the house. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.



NEW MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

DIANTHUS, OR PINKS.

Very popular and effective flowers, easily raised, and afford a constant supply of bright, handsome flowers during the summer and autumn.

GULUTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring in the open ground, and thin out the plants to a foot apart. The plants will last over winter and flower the next summer.

New Single Dianthus.

We think everybody will appreciate these new varieties of Pinks, which are one of the most popular and attractive of our hardy flowers. The great charm of the single varieties lies in their exquisite coloring; a bed or row of them is a perfect blaze of beauty. They can be sown in the open ground in the spring and will flower the first season.

Crimson Bell—A charming single variety with large flowers of a beautiful, lustrous crimson. Pkt. 10c.

The Bride—Flower single, large and beautifully fringed. The color is white on the edge with bright red shading to purple at the center, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 10c.

Snowflake—A pure white, single, fringed variety. Very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.

Eastern Queen—Very large, single flowers, beautifully shaded with rose and white. One of the most showy and attractive varieties. Very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.

Four Varieties Mixed—We will send a mixture of the above four varieties for 10c. per packet. One packet of each of the above new varieties of Dianthus for 25c.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

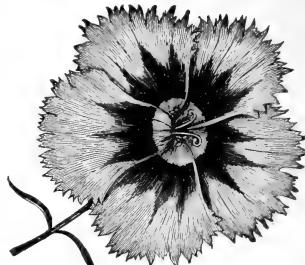
Lacinatus—This is a beautiful double-fringed variety. The flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

Hedewigii, Double Japan Pink—Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flower a very large Carnation. Oz. \$1.00, 3 pks. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Chinensis, Double Chinese Pink—Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c., 3 pks. 12c.

NEW CYCLOPS PINK.

A hardy, ever-blooming and *fragrant* Pink, coming true from seed. The rose and crimson single flowers, six inches in circumference, have a delicate, clove-like fragrance. They are borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established, and, if the seed is sown early in boxes in the house or hot-bed, will give abundance of flowers the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are very valuable for bedding as well as cutting, for when massed together their mass of bloom produces a most brilliant effect. In addition, the plants are perennial, flowering with undiminished splendor for several years. We advise all our customers to try this valuable novelty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pks. 25c.



SINGLE DIANTHUS.



NEW CYCLOPS PINK.

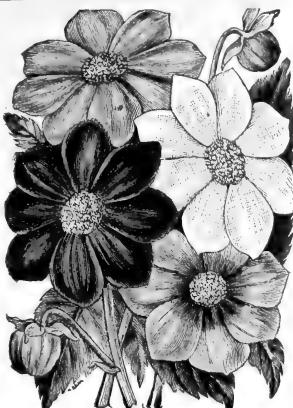
DAHLIAS

Dahlia, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing the seed in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

New Single Varieties—

These are becoming a very popular and fashionable flower. Ourseed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double Dahlias—Seed saved from the largest and finest Double Dahlias and will produce nearly all fine double flowers. Pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.



SINGLE DAHLIAS.

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis*).

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist situation. The cultivation of Forget-Me-Not is quite similar to that recommended for Pansies.

Myosotis Palustris—The True Forget-Me-Not. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts., 25c.

Myosotis Sylvatica—Large, beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

FOXGLOVE—(*Digitalis*).

Very easily grown and the long spikes of flowers are stately and beautiful. Sow the seed in the spring and thin out to a foot apart. The plants will last for years without any protection.

Digitalis Purpurea—Large purple-spotted flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GOARDS.

Cultivation similar to Squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but Gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of Gourds is exceedingly interesting and attractive.

Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit white and resembling an egg. Does not crack, and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dipper Gourd—The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end, and can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Hercules' Club—Fruit 3 to 4 feet long. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

FINE MIXED GOARDS—A mixture of a large number of the best sorts, including the best climbers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS—A fine mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts just imported from Germany. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

GAILLARDIAS.

The Gaillardias are not only strikingly beautiful but are very easily cultivated. The flowers of the single varieties measure from two to three inches in diameter, and are of every shade of yellow and red blended together in the most beautiful manner. Some flowers are yellow and white, red, edged with white, others are pure yellow, white and red, etc. The plants grow low and spreading and the flowers are borne on long stems. The seed can be sown in the open ground and the plants will flower in the late summer and all through the fall, even after a frost.

Single Gaillardias—Mixed colors. A mixture of all the most beautifully colored single varieties. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double Gaillardias—Entirely different from the single varieties, the flowers being somewhat smaller and compact.

Very attractive and pretty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW DOUBLE GAILLARDIAS.

the single varieties, the flowers being somewhat smaller and compact. Very attractive and pretty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



SINGLE GAILLARDIAS.

HOLLYHOCKS.

CULTURE.—Start the plants in a hot-bed or box in the house in March, or sow the seed in the garden in June or July. Thin out the plants before they begin to crowd. Before winter sets in throw a little straw or leaves over the plants for protection.

Fine Double—Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

CHARTIER'S SUPERB HOLLYHOCKS.

A new and magnificent strain of Hollyhocks. The flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a mass of the most beautiful flowers, equal to Camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest Hollyhocks in existence. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

MIGNONETTE.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground in the spring and cut the flowers frequently so that they will not go to seed. It can be raised to advantage in a box in the house, where its delicious fragrance will be appreciated.

MACHET—This is the largest and finest Mignonette. The plants are of dwarf habit and produce an abundance of the largest spikes of flowers we have ever seen on any Mignonette, being three times as large as the common kind, and continues in flower much longer. We highly recommend it for house or out-door culture. Its fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Golden Queen Mignonette—Flowers of a golden yellow hue, large and compact. A very beautiful variety. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

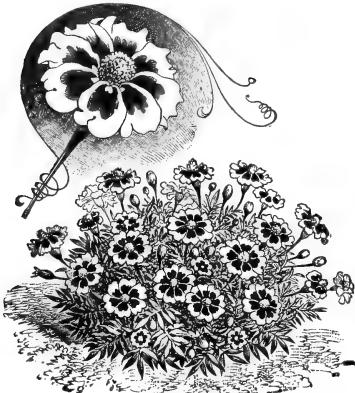
Miles' Hybrid Spiral—Very long spikes of flowers; an excellent variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Sweet Mignonette—Very fragrant; largely grown for bees. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—(*Brachycome*).

A pretty little plant, with small daisy-like flowers of two colors—blue and white. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

MARIGOLDS.



"LEGION OF HONOR" MARIGOLD.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm in rows 2 feet apart, dropping a seed to each inch of row. In boxes leave the plants 3 or 4 inches apart.

LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS.

These are the finest Nasturtiums in cultivation. The vines do not grow as long and rank as the common tall Nasturtium, which often entirely hides the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of the largest size and most charming appearance. A row or bed of these Nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be a constant source of pleasure and object of admiration. They are decidedly the finest Nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets as well as for out-door culture.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS, Mixed—Including all the finest varieties and colors, from very dark red to the lightest yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Our "Collection No. 1" includes an ounce of these Nasturtiums.

Tall Nasturtium—Very vigorous vines, growing 5 to 8 feet long; flowers of the largest size and of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Tom Thumb—Plants only 18 inches high; flowers of good size and brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Empress of India—A very dwarf variety with dark-purple leaves and deep-scarlet flowers. Pkt. 8c., oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA.

This is a remarkably handsome hardy annual flower. The flowers are very long, tubulous, pure white and deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong grower, with large leaves, and should be given plenty of room, say a foot apart. The plant and flowers are very ornamental and should be in every garden. Pkt. 10c.



NICOTIANA.



LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses, where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches apart.

STAR OF QUEDLINGBURCH—This new and interesting variety is distinct from all others in having the center of each petal elongated, producing a very novel and pleasing effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of all the finest colors and shades. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Brilliant Scarlet—Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. Very handsome. Pkt. 8c.

Pure White—Large, clear white flowers. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.

Mixed Colors—This is an improved large flowering strain of Phlox. The flowers are nearly twice the size of ordinary Phlox and of a great variety of the most brilliant colors and beautiful markings. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

PANSIES.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a box in the house early in the spring, say from the 1st to the 20th of March. If the plants in the original box begin to crowd each other before the soil in the garden is ready for them, transplant in another box in the house, or cold frame, or spent hot-bed covered with cloth sash. Set the plants in the open ground at least ten inches apart, and frequently. A little nitrate of soda will have a wonderful effect on the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Apply a teaspoonful around each plant after setting out, but do not put it on the plants.

BUGNOT'S SUPERB PANSIES.

These are the finest pansies in existence. The flowers are of the *largest size and most beautifully marked and colored*. This strain comprises a great variety of the richest and most striking colors, and *most beautifully marked and striped varieties*, which are so much admired by all lovers of this flower, and is unsurpassed by any pansies in cultivation, no matter under what name they are sold. Pkt. 20c., 2 pkts. 35c.

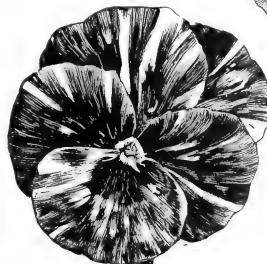
A Mixture of Magnificent Pansies.

The three largest, newest and most beautiful strains of pansies are *Bugnot's Superb, Odier or Giant Strained Pansies, and Cassier's Giant Blotched*

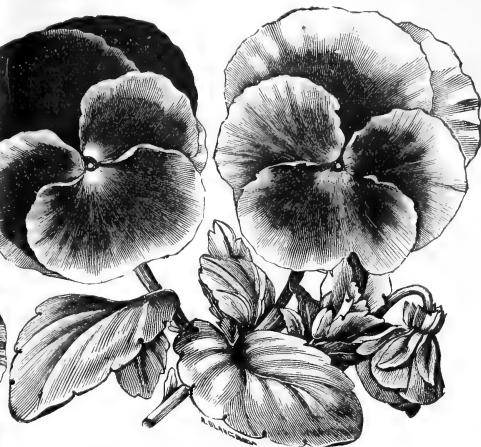
Pansies. These three embrace all the *newest and most attractive colors and markings yet attained in pansies*. We offer a mixture of these three superb strains, which is absolutely unsurpassed for novelty and variety. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.

TRIMARDEAU OR GIANT PANSIES.

These are the *largest pansies* grown. The flowers are of beautiful colors and good form, which, combined with their enormous size and vigorous and compact growth, places them among the finest of all pansies. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSY.



NEW GOLDEN-YELLOW PANSY.

This is a most beautiful and pearly pansy, distinct from all others. It is of the Odier or five-spotted type, and of a rich golden yellow. Everyone should have a few plants of this new pansy. Pkt. 15c.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES.

This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and blotched with a great variety of colors, making them very interesting and beautiful. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

We will send one packet each of Bugnot's Superb, Trimardeau, and Striped and Mottled Pansies for 35 cents.

New English Seedling Pansies—A fine strain of large, brilliant flowers, plant of strong, compact growth. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

New German Pansies—A mixture of the finest large-flowering varieties, comprising many odd and beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts 25c.

Mixed Colors—A good mixture of many beautifully colored pansies. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

PETUNIAS.

Petunias are particularly useful for beds and masses, where their bright, rich and varied colorings produce a brilliant effect on lawns and gardens.

CULTURE—Sow the seed of the smaller varieties in the open ground where the plants are to grow. The seed is very small and should not be covered more than a quarter of an inch deep. The larger-flowering varieties are best grown in pots or boxes and transplanted to the open ground when well started.

NEW SINGLE FRINGED—The finest of all single-flowering petunias. The flowers are of the largest size and beautifully fringed around the edges, and are of the most delicate and charming colors. Pkt. 20c.

Double Flowering Fringed—The largest and finest of all petunias, but very difficult to raise. The flowers are very large, double and beautifully fringed, and of charming coloring. The seed is very small and difficult to germinate, and as it is very expensive, great care should be taken not to cover it too deeply or let it dry out. Pkt., containing not less than 50 seeds, 25c.

Double Large Flowering—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are not fringed at the edges, but curled in a charming and graceful manner. A very beautiful flower. Pkt., of not less than 50 seeds, 25c.

Dunnett's New Hybrid, Striped and Blotched—A single flowering class, comprising many beautiful colors and markings. Excellent for beds or out-door culture, where they produce a mass of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 15c.

Fine Mixed Sorts—A mixture of the most brilliant-colored, small-flowering single Petunias. Well suited for out-door culture. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GRANDIFLORA—Magnificent large single flowers, unsurpassed in size and beauty of form and coloring. They are worthy of special care and attention and will repay for the trouble spent on them. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.



NEW SINGLE FRINGED PETUNIAS.

Very pretty and attractive flowers for beds and borders, and easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Sow in a sunny spot and you will soon have a brilliant show of flowers.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED, Mixed Colors—The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a perfect rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Finest Mixed Varieties—A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

PORTULACA.

POPPIES.

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in the spring in rows or scatter on the surface of the ground and press in with a board or the back of a spade. Thin the plants out to 8 or 10 inches apart.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERED POPPY.

Our cut gives a better description of these Poppies than we can in words, but the colors which make the Poppy such an attractive flower must be seen to be appreciated. Do not fail to sow them. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 20c.

NEW TULIP POPPY.

The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip and are very unique and attractive. The flowers are borne on long stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. If sown early, the plants flower all through the summer and autumn. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



Double Ranunculus-flowered Poppy.

NEW CARDINAL POPPY.

A magnificent large, double Poppy of a glowing scarlet color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth, and produce their enormous, ball-like flowers in great profusion and continue in flower an unusually long time. The cut of "Fairy Blush" gives a very good idea of the shape of this Poppy. It will be a pleasure to all who grow it. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 20c.

FAIRY BLUSH (See Cut)—This beautiful Poppy is of the largest size and perfectly double; the color is white, with the end of each petal tipped with rose color, giving the flowers a very delicate appearance. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

MIKADO—This Poppy much resembles the Fairy Blush, except that the petals are more deeply fringed and curled much like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Color white, tipped with crimson. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Shirley Poppies—These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and are produced on long, slender stems. But their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers, which are of all shades of delicate pink rose color, shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose or crimson, which must be seen to be appreciated. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 20c.

Double Carnation—Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball, and are of many striking colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

UMBROSUM—A single flowering deep scarlet poppy with a black spot at the base of each petal. Will last longer after being picked than any other poppy. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

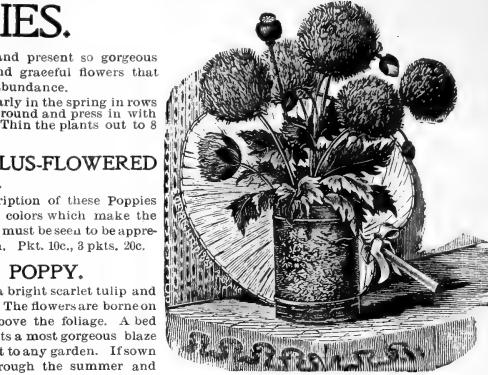


SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA.

greatly improved variety. Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. In their coloring and general appearance they much resemble orchids. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

A very graceful orchid-like flower, growing about 2 feet high, with large bell-shaped flowers. The new and large flowering varieties have flowers measuring 3 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of color and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. Cultivation same as Asters.

Grandiflora, Large Flowering—Mixed colors. A new and



EARLY BLUSH POPPY.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A curious and really wonderful plant, which shows sensibility to touch. If the leaves or stems of the plant are given a slight rap with the finger, then they curl up and droop, but will soon recover. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SUNFLOWER.

Sunflowers make very ornamental screens, and the seed is useful for poultry food, for which it is often grown in large quantities.

Texas Silver Queen—A new variety with very attractive silvery foliage.

The plants grow 4 to 5 feet high, with numerous branches forming a bush dotted from top to bottom with small-sized bright yellow flowers which are very pretty in contrast with the silvery foliage. If large, plants are desired early in the summer, sow the seed in boxes and transplant to the open ground when ready. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double California—The finest Double Sunflower. Plant grows 5 or 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c., oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

Mammoth Russian—Very large sized flowers, bearing an abundance of seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ½ lb. 10c., lb. 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus Barbatus.)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Perfection—Extra large flowers of many beautiful colors and markings. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 20c.

SALVIA.

A very ornamental plant, growing about two feet high, and covered with long spikes of brilliantly colored flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed, in March, and set out the plants in the open ground when danger of frost is over. The plants should be 12 to 18 inches apart and kept free from weeds.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long spikes, that literally cover the plant. The finest variety and one of the most ornamental plants in cultivation. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Salvia Patens—The flowers of a rich, intense blue. The plant is not so vigorous or compact in growth as the Splendens. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 35c.

SANVITALIA.

A very pretty bright yellow flower, growing on a half creeping plant in the greatest abundance. The flowers resemble a double daisy, and are bright, attractive and so easily grown that no flower garden should be without them. Cultivate like Phlox.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, fl. pl.

The finest double flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS.

SWEET PEAS.

No one should think of being without a good supply of these beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. They are easily raised and will give more pleasure and enjoyment for little trouble than any other flowers.

CULTURE—Sow *very early* in the spring in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Weed carefully, and when the plants are well started, place brush, stakes, wires or string for them to run on. Pick all the flowers as fast as they bloom, and they will keep on flowering for months.

NEW DWARF SWEET PEA—“Cupid.”

A Dwarf Sweet Pea that is no more trouble to raise than Marigolds or Poppies certainly will be welcomed by every lover of this charming flower.

Cupid is the first dwarf sweet pea that has ever been produced. The plants grow only five or six inches high and produce *large* white flowers that are so abundant that they nearly hide the foliage. Cupid commences to flower *very early* and continues in bloom until killed by the frost. A bed or border of these pure white, delicate, sweet-scented flowers is a beautiful sight and a constant source of pleasure. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

THE BEST NEW VARIETIES.

Among the hundreds of varieties of sweet peas we think the following are the best as grown on our trial grounds under ordinary culture:

Countess of Radnor—Lavender—A beautiful color. One of the most attractive varieties we have. Especially handsome when kept pure by itself. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 80c.

DOROTHY TENNANT—Rose Mauve—A soft and beautiful pink. Flowers large and expanded. Being of one color it is very attractive when bunched by itself. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 80c.

BOREATTON—Deep Maroon—The handsomest dark colored sweet pea. Flowers large and expanded—very distinct and beautiful. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 75c.

EMILY HENDERSON—White—This new white sweet pea is not only large and perfectly *pure white* but it blooms *very early* and profusely. It is the best white sweet pea. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 75c.

BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and White—This is the earliest and most profuse sweet pea. The flowers are large and produced in such profusion that the vines are covered with them before other varieties have commenced to show a bloom. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c., pt. 70c.

Eckford's New Varieties Mixed—This mixture includes the finest new varieties produced by Mr. Henry Eckford, of England, who has spent much time in the culture of sweet peas and man living. The flowers are of large size and of a great variety of colors and markings. Very much superior to ordinary “Mixed” sweet peas. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pt. 60c., qt. \$1.00.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

PAINTED LADY—Rose and White—One of the oldest and most popular varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pt. 60c.

Scarlet Invincible—Brilliant scarlet flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pt. 60c.

Pure White—Price same as above.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of many different colors and varieties, including some very attractive kinds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pt. 35c., qt. 65c.



NEW DWARF SWEET PEA—“Cupid.”



NEW SWEET PEAS.

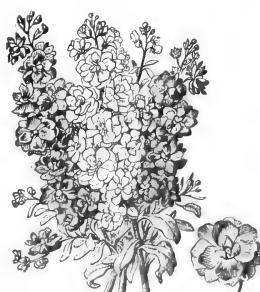
STOCK—*Ten Weeks.*

A very popular flower and easily raised. The plants grow about a foot high and produce the flowers in clusters on the stems, as shown in the cut. Culture the same as asters.

New Large Flowering Dwarf.

Flowers of the largest size and perfectly double, and of many beautiful colors and delicate fragrance. The finest of all stocks. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

English Stock—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



TEN WEEKS STOCK—Large Flowering Dwarf.

VERBENA.

This beautiful flower can easily be raised from seed by sowing it in boxes and transplanting the plants to the open ground when danger of frost is past, when they will flower abundantly all summer.

Verbena Hybrida—Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA,
A.A.I.—Seeds grown with great care from the *largest* and *handsomest* flowers, and is the finest strain of Verbenas in cultivation, producing flowers of the *largest size* and finest colors. Pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

WALL FLOWER.

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from good seed, either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Get three packets of the seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house and the other two in a warm border in the garden.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.

The plants are perennial, but in this climate need to be taken up for the winter.

Wall Flower, Largest Flowered, Mixed Colors—The best of seed; sure to grow. 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Covent Garden—The finest variety. 3 pkts. 26c., pkt. 8c.

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is admirably adapted to our climate. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous, easily grown and flowers abundantly. It has been vastly improved. Many of the flowers are as large and double as a dahlia, and of beautiful colors. Sow early in the spring in rows 15 or 20 inches apart and thin out the plants before they begin to crowd.

NEW ZEBRA ZINNIAS—Very large, double flowers, many of which are striped with two or three different colors, which gives a very attractive appearance to the flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Zinnia Elegans—Single. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Zinnia Tall Double—Splendid and very showy large double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dwarf Double Zinnia—Dwarf plant, double flowers of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

NEW DOUBLE GIANT (*Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*)—Mixed colors. A splendid new variety with flowers of great size and beauty. Pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Collections of the Finest Flower Seeds at One-half Price

Thirty Choicest New Varieties, Worth \$2.41; Price, \$1.00.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

This collection is composed of the following **Choice Varieties** of Annual Flowers which are easily grown, and will produce a constant succession of beautiful flowers all through the summer and fall.

Please notice that these are not cheap, common varieties, but are the finest grown. The seeds would cost at Catalogue rates, or of any seedsman, \$2.41. We will send them all for **\$1.00**.

	Regular Price.	Regular Price.
ASTERS —One pkt. each <i>Comet</i> , mixed colors, <i>Paeony</i> -Flowered and <i>Crown</i>	30	20
Bachelor's Button —New Double, 1 pkt.....	10	05
Balsams —Rose-flowered, 1 pkt.....	10	20
Calendula —Meteor, 1 pkt.....	05	05
CANDYTUFT —One pkt. each <i>White Rocket</i> and <i>Sweet Scented</i>	10	05
Chrysanthemum —One pkt. New Double White.....	18	20
Cosmos —One pkt. each New Dwarf Yellow and Mixed Colors.....	18	10
Coreopsis —One pkt. each Golden Wave and Bi-Color.....	10	05
Dianthus —One pkt. each New Single, Varieties and Double <i>Lacinatus</i>	15	05
		Total cost at regular rates.....
		\$2.41

COLLECTION NO. 2.

This collection is intended for small gardens, and is composed of 20 packets of the best varieties of Hardy Annual Flowers, worth \$1.10. We will send it postpaid for **50 cents**.

	Regular Price.	Regular Price.
ASTERS —One pkt. each <i>New Rose</i> and <i>Crown</i>	20	Marigold—One pkt. each Double African, Quilled and Gold
Bachelor's Button —New Double.....	10	Striped.....
Candytuft —White Rocket.....	10	Nasturtium—Lobb's Improved, mixed colors.....
Chrysanthemum —New Double White.....	05	Petunia—Fine mixed sorts.....
Coreopsis —Golden Wave.....	05	Poppies—Ranunculus Flowered, Fairy Blush and Shirley.....
Dianthus — <i>Lacinatus</i>	05	Sweet Peas—One oz. Eckford's New Varieties, mixed.....
Calillardias —Single, mixed colors.....	10	Total cost at regular rates.....
		\$1.10

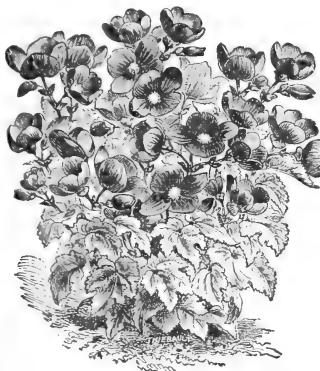
FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

The following flowers are best grown from roots set out in the spring. We pack the roots carefully and guarantee their delivery in good condition.

New Double Anemone—“Whirlwind.”

Anemones have long been considered to be among the most beautiful fall-flowering perennial plants for outdoor culture. This New Double Anemone will, therefore, be welcomed by all, as it possesses all the advantages of the old single white variety, and in addition is much handsomer and *hardier*. The plants have passed through our most severe winters, without protection of any kind, uninjured. The plants grow about three feet high, and produce their beautiful large white flowers on long stems in the greatest profusion. This is a beautiful plant for lawn decoration, and once started will last a great many years. Plants set out in the spring will bloom in the fall. *Plants* by mail 20c. each, 3 for 50c. By express, \$1.75 per dozen.

BEGONIAS—(Tuberous-Rooted.)



NEW TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

These new large flowering Begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large, richly-colored foliage and their beautiful waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early, the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from three to four inches across, and are borne in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. A bed of these Begonias will excite the admiration of all beholders, and be a constant delight to its owner. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hot bed, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. We offer the bulbs of single-flowered Begonias, mixed colors, for 15c. each, or \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.



“WHIRLWIND” ANEMONE.

CANNAS.

For lawn decorations there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of Cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spikes of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders.

CULTURE.—Set out the bulbs in the spring when the ground has become warm. The soil should be made very rich by applying manure or fertilizers. Set out the bulbs two feet apart each way, and cover them two inches deep with earth. The bed should be watered during dry weather.

NEW LARGE-FLOWERING FRENCH CANNAS.

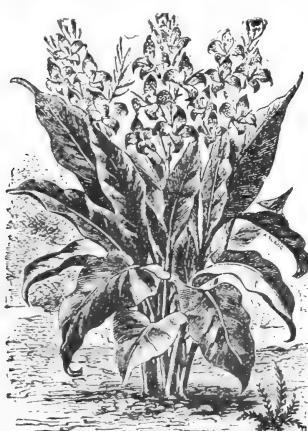
These improved cannas are so much superior to the old varieties that they are now universally used. They bloom *early*, and the flowers are twice the size of the common cannas. We offer a few of the *best varieties*.

Madame Crozy—The most popular variety. Plants grow only three to four feet high, and produce flowers of the largest size. Color deep scarlet edged with gold. The foliage is green and very handsome. Dormant bulbs 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Alphonse Bouvier—Flowers a rich glowing crimson, large and handsome; foliage dark green. Plant grows six feet tall, and is best suited for the center of the bed, where it is very effective. Dormant bulbs 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

J. D. Cabos—Purple foliage; grows about five feet high; flower a rich orange, large and very showy. Its purple leaves make this variety especially useful for bedding with the green-leaved variety. Dormant bulbs 20c. each, \$1.75 per dozen.

Mixed Varieties—Large flowering French varieties, mixed colors. Dormant bulbs 12c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.



NEW DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

TUBEROSES.

Tuberoses are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and will flower in August and September.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl—The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, and double, and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs 5c. each, per dozen 40c., by mail, postpaid.



DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE.

HARDY ROSES.

LARGE 2-YEAR-OLD PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.

Everyone who has a garden or lawn should have a few Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Everyone admires a beautiful rose, but few appreciate how easily they can be raised and what a pleasure it is to have an abundance of magnificent, large, fragrant roses on their own grounds. We have a large number of rose bushes on our grounds that require very little care and are the admiration of all who see them.

In our experience we have found that the only really satisfactory plants to set out are good, strong out-door grown plants of varieties classed as "Hybrid Perpetuals." The small, greenhouse-grown plants offered by most dealers do not as a rule amount to much, and even if they live do not flower the first season. Monthly or ever-blooming roses cannot be grown in the open ground in the Northern States with any degree of satisfaction by the ordinary gardener. Hybrid Perpetual roses are all perfectly hardy and flower in June and July and again in September and October, and the flowers are very large and beautiful, much superior to the old "June roses."

CULTURE.—First obtain good, strong out-door grown plants. Set them out *early* in the spring (or in the autumn) in good rich soil in a sunny situation. The plants should be set three feet apart each way. Prune the plants severely before setting out (when the new growth is 12 inches high) and again in early spring by cutting back the new growth to induce a second flowering. A dressing of a mixture of equal parts nitrate of soda and superphosphate applied in the spring and worked into the soil for a foot all around the plants has a wonderful effect on their growth and flowers. Use a good handful to each plant. The first year after setting out it is best to bend the plants down in the fall just before the ground freezes, and cover them with leaves and a little earth. This is easily and quickly done and will insure a good, healthy growth in the spring.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

THE BEST VARIETIES.

We have selected the following varieties of hardy roses, both new and old, for their merit. The list is not long but it contains the *cream of the hardy roses* and every one will give the best of satisfaction. We especially recommend the varieties printed in capitals:

ANNE DE DIESBACH—A vigorous grower; bright carmine, an exquisite color; flowers very large, fragrant and well shaped.

Baronne Prevost—Bright rose color; a very vigorous grower; flowers very large, full and fragrant; perfectly hardy.

Belle of Normandy—Silvery rose color; very large and full; a beautiful rose.

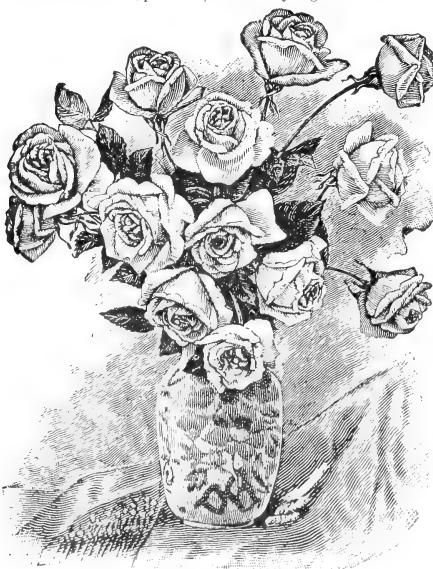
MARGARET DICKSON—A new *white* rose of great beauty. The flowers are of the handsomest form; large and deliciously fragrant; perfectly hardy and a profuse bloomer.

Madam Plantier—*Pure white*. A profuse bloomer; a *very hardy* white rose; needs no protection. Blooms only in June.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A new rose of great beauty; flowers large, full and of a beautiful shade of bright red. One of the best.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Flowers brilliant crimson, large and very fragrant; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. On the whole, the very best and most popular red rose.

BARON BONSTETTEN—A very dark crimson rose; large, full and very beautiful. **La Reine**—A beautiful pink rose; flowers very large and double.



MME. GABRIEL LUIZET.



MARGARET DICKSON.

Comtesse de Sereny—A beautiful flesh-colored rose; very double.

Alfred Colom—Color a beautiful shade of carmine; flowers of large size and fine form.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET—A new rose of great beauty; color silvery pink. The flowers are large and full, with curled petals. One of the most beautiful of all hardy roses.

Princess Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest of all red roses; petals have a beautiful velvety texture; very fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON—Dark rose color; flowers enormous in size, of fine form and very double; one of the finest of the perfectly hardy, vigorous-growing roses.

PRICE OF ABOVE ROSES.—We offer EXTRA FINE, LARGE 2-YEAR-OLD PLANTS of the above varieties. The plants are from the open ground, and when set early in the spring will flower in abundance. The plants we offer must not be confounded with the little hot-house grown plants sold by most dealers. Such plants do not flower the first year and are not satisfactory in many ways. All the plants we offer are grown on *their own roots*, and will not, therefore, revert to the wild stock, as do budded or grafted plants.

PLANTS BY MAIL or *express prepaid*. Any of the above varieties 35c. each; any 6 for \$1.50, or one plant each of the whole 14 varieties for \$3.25.

PLANTS BY EXPRESS not prepaid. Per dozen \$2.50, or one plant each of the above 14 varieties for \$2.85, or any greater number at 20c. each.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Very useful for screens or to cover the side of a house or piazza. They will often grow 10 or 15 feet in a single season.

CRIMSON RAMBLER A new hardy climbing rose that has created a great sensation. The flowers, in a brilliant crimson and grow in great clusters. A large plant when in full bloom is a gorgeous sight. 1-year-old dormant plants (from open ground) 50c. each; 3 plants for \$1.00, postpaid.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; very pretty. 2-year-old plants 35c. each.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color. A very rapid grower. 2-year-old plants 35c. each.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of sending plants BY MAIL. In this way we can save our customers the heavy express charges which are often demanded on small packages of plants, which can be sent by mail for half the money. We send FIRST-CLASS LARGE SIZE plants by mail and not small, inferior stock with which many dealers fill mail orders.

WHEN PLANTS ARE ORDERED at the prices given below, we deliver them to the purchaser either by mail or express as we think best, without any extra charge.

ORDER EARLY. Early orders are of course filled first, and the plants sent in the best possible condition. All plants except strawberries should be ordered before April 1st. Later orders will be filled as fast as possible, but the plants are never as satisfactory as those sent before the buds start.

FOR PRICES OF LARGER QUANTITIES, to be sent by express or freight, see Price List on page 39.

STRAWBERRIES.

The best time to set out Strawberries is in the Spring, when they will grow all Summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

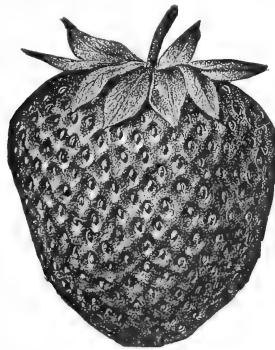
The plants should be set out in good rich ground in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the rows. When setting the plants care should be taken to spread out the roots and press some moist soil firmly around them. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the Spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle of May.

Varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and should have some other perfect-flowering variety growing near to fertilize the flowers. Use one perfect-flowering plant to every three or four imperfect-flowering plants.

THE BEST VARIETIES.

Among the hundreds of varieties, we think the following are the best of both the new and older varieties:

VAN DEMAN—*The Earliest*—On our grounds this has proved to be the earliest Strawberry. It does not merely give a few early berries but ripens the whole crop very early and within a short time. The berries are of good size, bright crimson, firm and of excellent flavor. The plants are vigorous and productive. Dozen 35c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.50.



GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE (P)—This is a magnificent Strawberry—one of the largest, handsomest and most attractive berries we have ever grown, and the plants produced lots of them. The plants are stocky, with large, vigorous, dark green leaves. The quality is excellent. The plants are very vigorous and wonderfully productive. This, together with its large, showy fruit and good shipping qualities, places the Greenville in the front rank. Few strawberries have given such universal satisfaction wherever grown as this. If you want a *big crop* of the *largest berries* plant the Greenville. Dozen 30c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Parker Earle—When given good cultivation this is probably the most productive strawberry in cultivation. The enormous quantity of fruit borne on a single plant is simply wonderful. The berries are medium to large size, oval in shape and of good color and quite firm. The plants are remarkably vigorous and when given good rich land, not too light, and clean cultivation, will produce an astonishing crop of fine strawberries. This is a magnificient variety for those who know how to handle it. Dozen 30c., 50 70c., 100 \$1.25.

Eureka (P)—It is just as important to have a very *late* strawberry as a very early one. The late ones, in fact, are often the most profitable for market, and for home use we want strawberries as long as we can get them. The Eureka supplies this want. It is a *very late* berry and the fruit is large, firm, of fine color and good quality. The plants are vigorous and productive. Dozen 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

BUBACH (P)—One of the *largest* of all strawberries. The berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and of good quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruit is rather soft for shipping long distances, but for near market its great size and handsome appearance make it command the highest prices. Dozen 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

WILDFIELD (P)—One of the best varieties for home use or market. It is *very early* yet continues to bear for long time. The berries are uniform in size, of a very deep, glossy red, and of fine quality. The plants are very productive. The berries are so smooth, handsome and of such an attractive color that they are always welcome in market or on the table. Dozen 25c., 50 60c., 100 \$1.00.

Crescent—A very popular *early* variety. Enormously productive and a vigorous grower. Quality fair. A profitable market variety. Dozen 25c., 50 45c., 100 \$1.00.

Wilson—There is still no variety equal to the old Wilson for *canning*. When fully ripe it is of high flavor and excellent for the table. It is early and productive. Dozen 25c., 50 50c., 100 85c.

Sharpless—A very large berry of fine quality. Popular for home use and market. Dozen 25c., 50 50c., 100 85c.

SPECIAL COLLECTION of the THREE BEST STRAWBERRIES.

We will send a collection of 20 PLANTS OF VAN DEMAN (the earliest), 40 OF GREENVILLE (medium), and 40 OF EUREKA (the latest), 100 plants in all, BY MAIL, POSTPAID, for \$1.00. This will make a nice Strawberry bed of the finest varieties now grown.

RASPBERRIES.

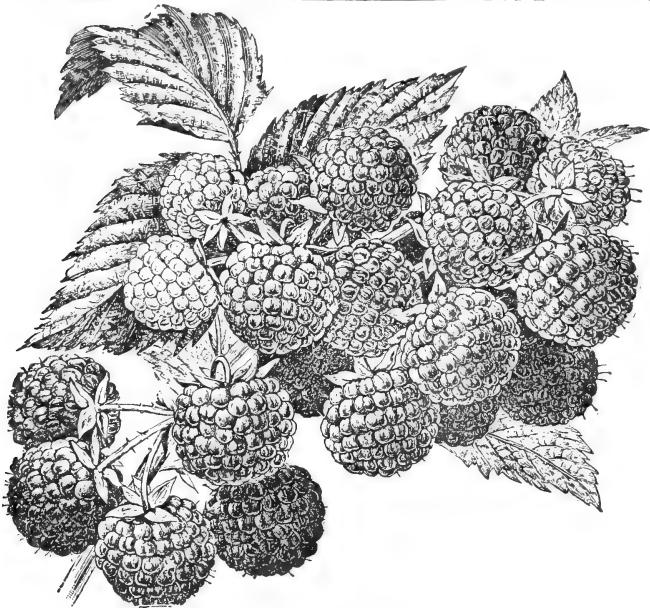
Set out in rows four or five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Spread out the roots horizontally, and especially in the case of *Black* Raspberries, do not set them too deep. Two or three inches of fine soil, pressed down firm with the foot, is all that is needed. By putting two plants in a hill you have a double chance of avoiding missing hills or gaps.

CUTHBERT, or Queen of the Market—With us the most satisfactory variety is the Cuthbert. It is a remarkably vigorous grower, very hardy and enormously productive. Berries extra large, sometimes three inches in circumference; remarkably *firm* and of excellent quality, conical in shape, of a rich crimson color, and, taking it all in all, it will be probably some time before we get a better Raspberry. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 35c., 50 85c., 100 \$1.50.

COLDEN QUEEN—This is the finest Yellow Raspberry. It resembles the Cuthbert in all respects except in color, which is a beautiful golden yellow, making the berries very attractive in appearance. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 40c., 50 \$1.00.

MARLBORO—One of the largest and best *early* Raspberries. Hardy and productive. The berries are bright scarlet and very attractive; quality first class. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 40c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

Shaffer's Colossal—Supposed to be a cross between a Black Cap and a Red Raspberry. The plant has the habit of the Black Cap varieties, being propagated by layers, while the fruit has the size and general characteristics of the red varieties. The berries are very large, soft, juicy and fine flavored. Color very dark red; plant perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. An excellent variety for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 45c., 50 \$1.20, 100 \$2.00.



LOUDEN RED RASPBERRY.

A Grand New Red Raspberry, LOUDEN.

It is claimed by prominent horticulturists that this is the coming Red Raspberry. Mr. E. S. Carman, Editor of the "Rural New Yorker," and an authority on fruits, says, "As judged at the *Rural grounds* the *Louden* is the best Red Raspberry in existence." The plants are very vigorous and produce enormous crops of fruit, which commences to ripen very early and continue as long as the latest varieties. The fruit is large, of fine color and very firm. The *Louden* seems likely to supersede all other varieties for market. Strong plants by mail, 20c, each, dozen \$1.50.

BLACK RASPBERRIES, or BLACK CAPS.

PALMER—This is a new Black Cap of great promise. The plants are very productive, more so, it is claimed, than any other variety. The fruit is of good size and quality and ripens early. Probably the best early variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30c., dozen 50c., 50 \$1.10, 100 \$2.00.

CREGG—With us the largest and best of all varieties of Black Raspberries is the Gregg. Hardy, a remarkable vigorous grower, immensely productive and of unsurpassed quality. A great favorite with the evaporating establishments. Highly profitable for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

CHIO—One of the best early varieties. Remarkably productive, with fruit as large as Mammoth Cluster and nearly as large as the Gregg. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 25c., dozen 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows.

ERIE—This variety has become very popular. The berries are of the largest size and the quality is excellent. The plants are hardy and productive, and produce berries of very even size, there being very few small ones. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 35c., dozen 65c., 50 \$2.00, 100 \$3.50.

KITTATINNY—This is one of the best varieties. Canes very vigorous, entirely hardy and exceedingly productive. Fruit of the largest size, specimens measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Firm, sweet, rich flavor. Juicy and of the highest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30c., dozen 50c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

LAWTON—A well known variety. Canes not as hardy as the Kittatinny. Fruit large, and when ripe is sweet, juicy, and of the highest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30c., dozen 50c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

SNYDER—A very hardy blackberry, standing our most severe winters without protection. Berries rather small but ripen early, and are sweet, juicy and good flavored. One of the very best varieties for the North. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30c., dozen 50c., 50 \$1.25, 100 \$2.00.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—A trailing Blackberry. Ripens a week to ten days earlier than other blackberries. Fruit very large, soft, juicy and of fine flavor. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. The fruit is perhaps too soft for market, but fine for home use. Each 10c., dozen 80c., 25 \$1.65, 50 \$2.25, 100 \$4.00.

CURRANTS.

We make a Specialty of Currants, and grow plants in very large quantities.

A MONEY MAKING CROP.

The Currant is very easily grown and adapts itself to any kind of soil, but at the same time no plant responds more quickly and generously to high cultivation. Our bushes are planted in rows six feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. In our experience there is no other small fruit that will pay as well as Currants when well taken care of. We have three acres in bearing, from which we sold the past season 28,000 pounds, amounting to nearly \$1.00, or a net profit, after deducting expenses of nearly \$200 per acre. The larger part of our currants are "Victoria's."

To destroy the Caterpillars or "Currant Worms," dust Hellebore powder on the leaves the moment any of the worms appear. Wait for a few days and if any of the worms are found repeat the dressing.

More Currants are needed for making jelly than for all other purposes combined. For this purpose there is nothing to be gained by growing the large varieties, such as Cherry or Fay. What you gain in size you lose in productivity. And the canning establishments and anyone who has had experience in making jelly, will pay no more per pound for Cherry Currants than for Red Dutch. Grocers, and other dealers in fruit, however, usually pay about a cent per pound more for large Cherry Currants than for the smaller varieties.

VICTORIA Currant—The Victoria is the most popular variety of Currants. The bush is of great vigor and hardiness and the fruit is of good size and produced on long stems. In our experience it is by far the most productive variety, bushes of the same age as Cherry or Fay's yielding nearly double the quantity of fruit. Another great advantage is that it is late in ripening and therefore, can be marketed after other Currants are gone, when much higher prices are obtained. We have always sold our later pickings at higher prices than those sold first. They are a very profitable crop. One-year-old plants, postpaid, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen 75c. For prices of larger quantities see below.

Large Plants—We offer some extra large 3 year old plants of Victoria Currants that will bear the year after setting out. These plants are altogether too large to be sent by mail. Price by express or freight, not prepaid, dozen 75c., 100 \$4.50.

Red Dutch—The Michigan Experiment Station, after growing all the different varieties of currants, says: "Red Dutch, although one of the oldest varieties, yet stands first among the red currants so far as quality as well as productivity is concerned." It is immensely productive, and if the bushes receive good cultivation and plenty of manure, the bunches are long and well filled out, and the fruit of good size, good color and high quality. Each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen 75c.

Cherry—The largest and most popular currant. Bushes not as vigorous as Red Dutch. Needs the best of soil and culture. When it does well it is one of the most profitable varieties. Good plants, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen 75c.

White Crape—Fruit white; bunches not so long as Red Dutch, the fruit is of good size, remarkably handsome and of the highest quality. Best variety for the table. It also makes beautiful and delicately flavored jelly. Good plants, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen 75c.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is a much talked of and highly praised variety. Fruit about the size of the Cherry Currant, but with larger bunches. One-year-old plants, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen \$1.00.

Black Naples—The best variety of Black Currants. A vigorous grower; fruit very large, sometimes nearly three-fourths inch in diameter. There is quite a demand for Black Currants, and their cultivation is highly profitable. They are not attacked by the currant worm. Good plants, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 40c., dozen 75c.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The best American varieties of Gooseberries are as easily raised as currants and produce very nice fruit, which is delicious in pies, jams, etc., and sells for profitable prices in market. The cultivation of Gooseberries is the same as that of currants.

BEST AMERICAN VARIETIES.

NEW LARKE PROLIFIC GOOSEBERRY,

"PEARL"—This new Gooseberry is of such wonderful productiveness that the bushes present a perfect mass of fruit. But nevertheless the fruit is of large size and first-class quality. The fruit resembles the Downing but is larger and the bush much more prolific, and is not affected by mildew. This is the coming green gooseberry and will prove very profitable to all who grow it. Strong plants, each 30c., dozen \$2.50.

RED JACKET—This is the largest and most vigorous Red Gooseberry. The fruit is as large and fine as the English varieties, while the plant is entirely free from the mildew which is so destructive to these varieties when grown in this country. The plants are very productive and the fruit is handsome and of the best quality. A superior variety for home use and very profitable for market. Plants by mail, postpaid, 25c. each, dozen \$2.25.

Downing—This has long been considered the best American green Gooseberry. Fruit large, green when ripe, and of excellent quality. Bush a vigorous grower and seldom affected by mildew. Plants by mail each 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 75c., dozen \$1.25, 2 dozen \$2.00.

Smith's Seedling—With good cultivation, a vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, and of superior quality. Plants, each 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 75c., dozen \$1.25, 2 dozen \$2.00.

Houghton—The standard variety. Enormously productive. Free from mildew. Fruit medium size, pale red, sweet and good. No garden should be without it. Plants, each 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 50c., dozen 90c., 2 dozen, \$1.60.

GRAPE VINES.

Every one who has any land at all should set out a few Grape Vines. After the vines are once started they last for a great many years, and it is little trouble to take care of them. We have had large crops from a vine which lived well over an apple tree.

Send for a few vines, they will come postpaid by mail. Set them out and in a few years you will be enjoying their delicious fruit.

At the following prices we will send good **two-year-old** vines, prepaid by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada.

Recollect, the vines we offer are not small one-year-olds, such as are usually sent by mail, but good **two-year-old** vines that will grow and give good satisfaction. For price of plants see by express see page 39.

Delaware—Light red. One of the most delicious and high flavored grapes. A vine should be without 10c., 2c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 85c., dozen \$1.50.

Woden—A magnificent and delicious grape, very similar to Concord, but earlier and larger and equally hardy and prolific, and of far better quality. 2c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 85c., dozen \$1.50.

Concord—Black. The best known and most popular of all grapes. Early, hardy, a vigorous grower and enormously productive. 30c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 75c., dozen \$1.50.

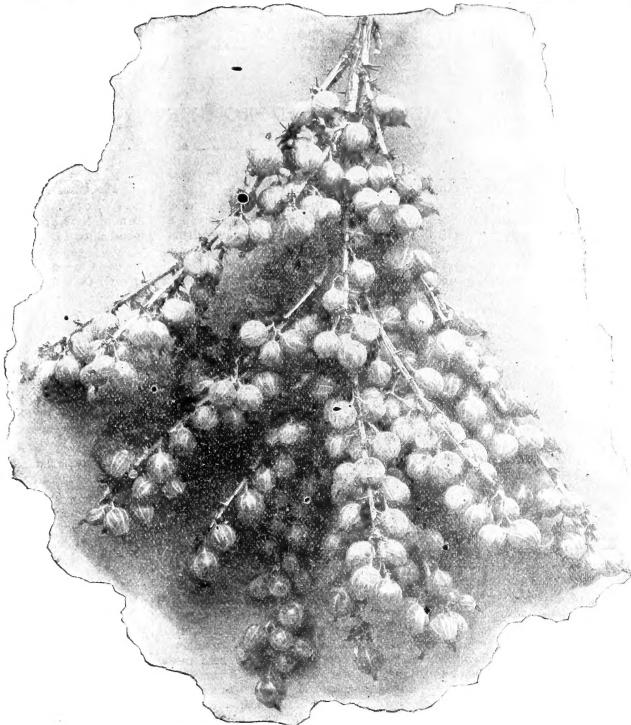
Salem—Red. A superb grape; one of the best of Rogers' seedlings; large and of the very best quality; vines hardy, vigorous and productive; medium early. 20c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen \$1.00, dozen \$1.75.

Brighton—Red. A magnificent grape; large, handsome, and nearly, if not quite, equal in flavor to Delaware, and far larger. Vines vigorous and hardy and very productive. We can confidently recommend it. 2c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen \$1.00, dozen \$1.75.

Moore's Early—Black. Of all the early grapes this is the largest and best. Vines hardy and productive. 30c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen \$1.00 dozen \$1.75.

Niagara—White. One of the most popular of white grapes; as vigorous and hardy as Concord; fruit very large and handsome; quality fair. 3c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 85c., dozen \$1.50.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—White; new; the best and most promising of all varieties of white grapes. It is a fine native grape a cross between Concord and Lodi. In size it is as large as Concord, with compact, handsome bunches, and we think superlative. They are far superior to any other white grape we have ever tasted. 25c. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen \$1.00, dozen \$1.75.



PEARL GOOSEBERRY.—(From a Photograph.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF PLANTS.

At the prices below we pack the plants and deliver them to Express Company or Freight Depot without extra charge, **but we do not pay the express or freight charges.**

STRAWBERRIES. 100 1,000

Pearl	\$2.25	\$100
Red Jacket	2.00
Downing	85	7.00
Smith's Seedling	85	7.00
Houghton	70	5.00
Warfield (P.)	70	4.00
Bubach (P.)	70	4.00
Crescent (P.)	50	3.50
Wilson	60	4.00
Sharpless	60	4.00

GRAPES—2 yr. old vines.

Delaware	1.25	6.00
Brighton	1.35	8.00
Salem	1.35	8.00
Concord	90	5.00
Worden	1.25	6.00
Moore's Early	1.50	9.00
Niagara	1.25	6.00
Moore's Diamond	1.50	9.00

Currants.

Shaffer's Colossal (dark red)	1.45	10.00
Gregg (Black)	1.25	9.00
Palmer (Black)	1.75	12.00
Ohio (Black)	1.35	10.00

RASPBERRIES.

Louden per doz.	\$1.25
Cuthbert (Red)	1.25	9.00
Marlboro (Red.)	1.45	10.00
Shaffer's Colossal (dark red)	1.45	10.00
Gregg (Black)	1.25	9.00

BLACKBERRIES.

ERIE	2.00	15.00
Kittatinny	1.50	10.00
Lawton	1.50	12.00
Snyder	1.50	12.00
Lucretia Dewberry	3.00

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

SHIPPED DIRECT FROM NEW YORK AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS.

We find that it is easy to save at least \$10.00 per ton on fertilizers by buying the materials separately and mixing them ourselves, instead of buying the ready-mixed fertilizers so largely sold under so many different names and "brands." We also get much **better results** from the home-mixed fertilizers.

There is no trouble in mixing the materials. They are simply placed in a heap on a barn floor and turned over with a shovel two or three times, which mixes the different materials thoroughly. Mixing is not always necessary, as the different materials can often be applied separately to better advantage.

THE VALUE OF A FERTILIZER.

The actual value of a fertilizer or manure depends, of course, upon the amount of plant-food it contains and the form in which this plant-food exists. The only elements of plant food that it is necessary to furnish are Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. These, therefore, are the only elements of value in a fertilizer, and we should aim to get these as cheaply as possible and in the best forms. If anyone will take the trouble to calculate what these elements cost in the unmixed materials, and will apply these values to the amounts contained in the ordinary mixed fertilizers, it will be seen that the same amount of plant-food can be obtained in unmixed materials at a saving of \$8.00 to \$15.00 per ton. The cost of mixing is not over \$1.00 per ton, and can often be done for practically nothing.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING UNMIXED MATERIALS.

In summing up the advantages of buying plant-food in the form of unmixed materials instead of in mixed or "complete" fertilizers, we have:—

First—A great saving in cost. This is a very important point, and often makes the difference between profit and loss in the use of fertilizers.

Second—The nitrogen (ammonia) can be obtained in the form most suited to the crop and other conditions. This is also very important, as in most mixed fertilizers the nitrogen is in a form that is not immediately available, and so does not produce as good results as are obtained from the use of a more soluble and available form.

Third—The different ingredients can be applied either together or separately, as most convenient, and at the time and manner most suited to the conditions under which they are used.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

We shall be glad to send to anyone who has not already received it, a 40-page Pamphlet entitled "Food for Plants," containing complete directions for mixing and applying fertilizers, and suggestions as to what to use on different crops.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWNS.

A thirsty dark green, luxuriant growth of grass on a lawn adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of grounds than almost anything else. To obtain this, people often cover their lawns with stable manure and endure the foul odors and disagreeable appearance of their grounds all winter.

This discomfort and annoyance is entirely unnecessary. The same amount of plant-food contained in the manure can be furnished to the grass in the form of absolutely odorless chemical fertilizers which will produce just as luxuriant growth of grass and lasting effect as the manure.

We find that a mixture of one-half superphosphate, two-fifths nitrate of soda and one-tenth muritate of potash, to have the best effect on a lawn, giving the grass a rich dark green color, which stands very dry weather without turning brown. The fertilizers should be applied early in the spring broadcast at the rate of about two pounds of the mixture per 100 square feet.

In order to accommodate our customers who do not want the trouble of mixing these materials, we will send a mixture composed of superphosphate, nitrate of soda and muritate of potash, in the proper proportions at the following prices:

25 lbs.....	\$1.00	100 lbs.....	\$2.75
50 ".....	1.75	200 ".....	5.00

This mixture will be found very effective as a fertilizer for all garden crops as well as for small fruits, roses and other flowers.

PRICE LIST OF FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

We can furnish fertilizing materials of the best grade, delivered on cars at New York City or at Rochester, at lowest market rates. Prices depend a great deal upon the *quantity* required. It costs nearly as much to ship a bag as a ton. Very small quantities that have to be re-bagged have to be shipped from Rochester, and the cost is necessarily considerably greater than for larger quantities.

Terms, strictly Cash with Order.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Nitrate comes from South America in bags of about 300 lbs. each. When shipped to this country the original bags are covered with an outside bag which prevents loss. When ordered in even bag lots—300 lbs., 600 lbs., 900 lbs., etc.—we ship direct from New York. Smaller quantities than 300 lbs. are shipped from Rochester.

Guaranteed Analysis—95 to 97 per cent. pure nitrate of soda, containing 15½ to 16 per cent. nitrogen (equal to 18 to 19 per cent. of ammonia).

Shipped from Rochester, screened ready for use:

10 lbs.....	\$.50
50 ".....	2.00
100 ".....	3.50

Shipped from New York in original bags, subject to market changes:

1 bag, 300 lbs.....	\$ 7.50
3 bags, 900 ".....	22.00

Price of larger quantities given on application.

MURIATE OF POTASH.

Highest grade, containing 50 to 52 per cent. of actual potash.

Shipped from Rochester:

10 lbs.....	\$.50
50 ".....	2.00
100 ".....	3.50

Shipped from New York in original bags of 22 lbs. each:

1 bag, 224 lbs.....	\$ 5.75
3 bags, 672 ".....	16.50
1 ton, 2,000 ".....	46.50

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

This superphosphate of lime is of high grade and in perfect condition for drilling, being very fine and dry.

Guaranteed Analysis—Soluble and available phosphoric acid, 13 to 14 per cent.; insoluble phosphoric acid, ¼ to 1 per cent.; total phosphoric acid, 14 to 15 per cent.

Shipped from Rochester:

10 lbs.....	\$.30
50 ".....	1.00
100 ".....	1.75

Shipped from New York:

1 bag, 200 lbs.....	\$ 2.00
5 bags, 1,000 ".....	8.00
10 bags, 1 ton.....	15.00

Special low rates given on carload lots of 12 tons. Please write for prices. It will pay to get up a club and order a carload, as freight charges are much less per ton on carloads than on smaller shipments.

DISSOLVED BONE BLACK.

Some people have an idea that phosphoric acid from bones is better than mineral phosphate. Bone Black is made from bones that have been used in the process of refining sugar. It contains from 13 to 18 per cent. soluble and available phosphoric acid.

Shipped from Rochester:

10 lbs.....	\$.40
50 ".....	1.40
100 ".....	2.50

Shipped from New York:

1 bag, 200 lbs.....	\$ 3.50
5 bags.....	12.00
1 ton.....	23.00

HARDY BRONZE TURKEYS. ONE-FOURTH WILD BLOOD.

IT is well known that the Bronze Turkey is directly descended from our native wild turkeys. But by being domesticated and in-bred they have become more tender and liable to diseases than the wild stock. In 1893 the Rhode Island Experiment Station made some experiments with crossing domestic Bronze Turkeys with a half-wild gobbler. The results were most gratifying. The young turkeys from this cross were more *hardy, vigorous and healthy* than the pure domestic Bronze stock.

In 1894 we procured a gobbler with one-fourth wild blood and put him with one of our flocks of Bronze Turkeys. The young stock from this cross were remarkably healthy and vigorous. We had had great difficulty raising the young turkeys from the pure domestic stock, having lost nearly half the young turkeys hatched, but with the introduction of the wild blood we had no more trouble raising the young turkeys. They were very vigorous and free from disease, and *grew faster and matured earlier* than the domestic stock. We have since obtained two half-wild gobblers, having been bred from a pure wild gobble obtained in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

We now have some very fine one-fourth wild stock for sale that is healthy and vigorous. We strongly advise the use of a one-fourth wild gobbler with domestic hens, whether pure Bronze or grades. New blood should be introduced in a flock at least every other year in order to keep the stock healthy and vigorous.

PRICES OF ONE-FOURTH WILD TURKEYS.

Young Gobbler, early hatched, large and vigorous.....	\$ 6.00
" " later hatched, strong and healthy	5.00
Pair—Gobbler and hen, both first-class, early hatched.....	8.50
Trio—One Gobbler and two Heus, all first-class.....	11.00
Our $\frac{1}{4}$ -wild gobblers weigh from 20 to 25 lbs, and hens about 15 or 16 lbs.	

EGGS—We can furnish eggs from one-fourth wild stock at \$3 per setting of 9 eggs. Orders booked at any time and eggs sent when turkeys commence to lay in April.

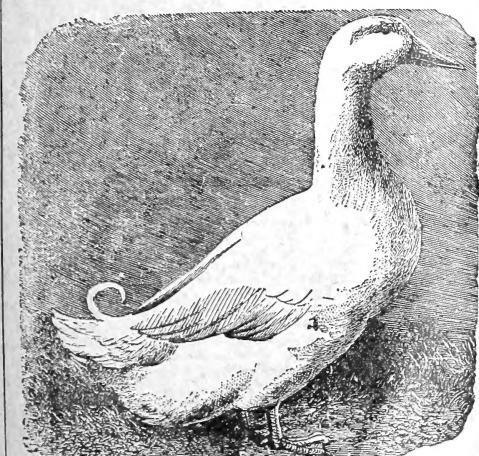
What Others Say of Our Turkeys.

Mr. B. C. Bausher, Windsor Castle, Pa., wrote us Dec. 2, 1896: "I bought one gobbler of you last year and I am well pleased with him. He will weigh some 35 lbs. * * I had visitors at my house to-day and they told me that I had a nice lot of turkeys. I am well pleased with those kind."

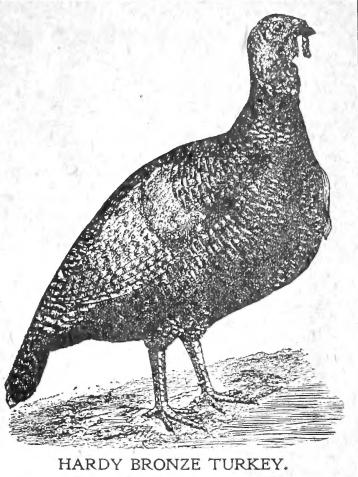
Mr. G. S. Lukens, of Juniatia Co., Pa., wrote us March 28, 1896: "The turkeys came O. K. Am well pleased with them. Thanks for your honest dealing. Men have been here to see the turkeys and say they are fine."

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

THE BEST BREED OF DUCKS IN THE WORLD.



PEKIN DRAKE.



HARDY BRONZE TURKEY.

WE make a specialty of breeding these magnificent Ducks, and have a large flock all bred from Ran-kin's and Hallock's celebrated strains, which are the finest ducks in this country. Pekin Ducks do not require a pond of water, but do well when they have only enough water to drink. They mature very rapidly, being ready for market when ten weeks old, at which age they often weigh from four to five pounds dressed, and attain a much heavier weight when older. They are often mistaken for geese by visitors to our farm.

Do not inbreed. If you have Pekin Ducks or grade or common ducks that you want to improve, get a new Moreton farm Pekin Drake. A change of blood is very desirable.

Pekin Ducks lay very early—earlier, we think, than any other breed of ducks. We need not say that this is a very great advantage in every respect. Early ducks are scarce and command a high price in market. Do not put off ordering ducks till spring. You should get them now. They will do better and lay earlier. We ship only **EARLY HATCHED** ducks that are large, vigorous and well developed. We box and deliver them to express company at the following rates:

Drake	\$ 2.00
Drake and Duck	3.75
Drake and two Ducks	5.50

EGGS—We can furnish eggs from ducks that have free range and are consequently much more fertile and the ducklings more vigorous than those from yarded birds. Eggs carefully packed and guaranteed to reach the market in good condition.

Price of Early Eggs, to be Delivered Before April 1.

One Sitting (10 eggs),	\$1.00	50 Eggs,	\$3.00
Two Sittings (20 eggs),	\$1.85	100 Eggs,	\$6.00

REDUCED PRICES FOR LATER EGGS.

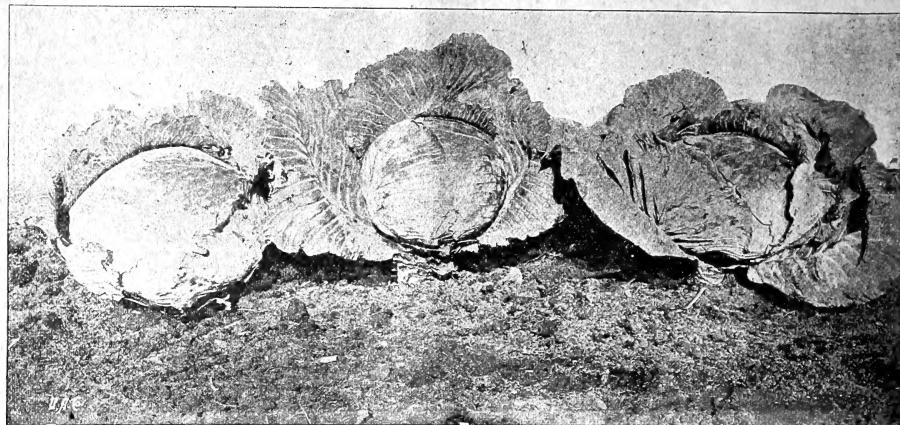
After April 1 we will fill orders at the following reduced rates:

One Sitting (10 eggs),	\$0.75	50 Eggs,	\$2.50
Two Sittings (20 eggs),	1.40	100 Eggs,	4.50

All eggs will be shipped in rotation. We commence shipping duck eggs about March 1.

Eggs Sent 8000 Miles.—Last spring Mr. J. H. Bartholomew, of Vancouver, British Columbia, ordered a sitting of duck eggs from us. He writes July 8, 1896: "The sitting of duck eggs you sent were O. K. I am well pleased with them. The ducklings are very large and vigorous. Am much pleased with them."

Three Most Profitable Cabbages.



Harris' Short Stem.

Danish "Solid Emperor."
(From a Photograph.)

Hollander.

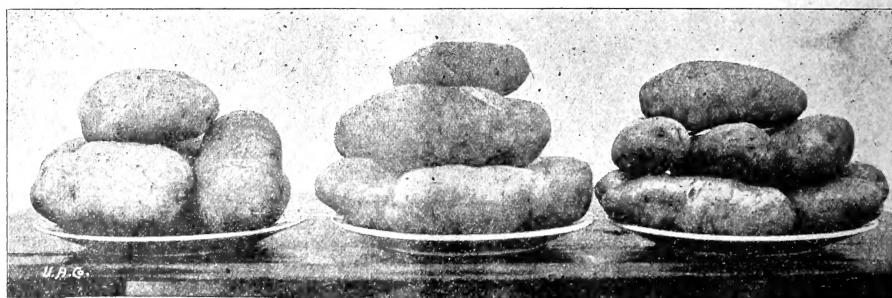
HARRIS' SHORT STEM,

The LARGEST, MOST SOLID and SUREST HEADING American Cabbage. See page 7.

“SOLID EMPEROR,”

The Finest Strain of Hardening DANISH CABBAGE. Brings the Highest Prices in market. See page 7.

Three Grand New Potatoes.



U.A.G.

Carman No. 1.

Washington.
(From a Photograph.)

Great Divide.

For Description and Price of these and other choice varieties of Potatoes, see pages 21 and 22.

The WASHINGTON is Nearest to PERFECTION Yet Attained.